David Lowson

The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1859.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Tenth Appearance of Miss EMMA HEYWOOD—Engagement of Mr. Ellerton—Mr. Bruce Norton Every Night On This (THURSDAY) EVENING, Sept. 22nd, 1859, will be performed the celebrated Drama of
ST. MARY'S EVE.
Tom Baggs ... ... Mr. W. Ellerton.
After which a Grand Ballet Divertissement, by Miss Merriton, and the Corps de Ballet.
After which, the Comic Opera of
RURAL FELICITY.
Simon Sly ... ... Mr. W. Ellerton.
Cecilia ... ... Miss E. Heywood.
To conclude with the Laughable Farce of
WIDE AWAKE.
William Snaffle ... ... Mr. W. Ellerton.
Prices of admission.—Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

ROTUNDO, DUBLIN.
THE AZTECS' FAREWELL!!
LAST WEEK MOST POSITIVELY.
☞ CROWDED DAILY!!
THIS DAY, at Two and Eight o'clock,
THE AZTEC LILLIPUTIANS,
Patronised by her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, and nearly all the Crowned Heads of Europe. Will be seen with the Aztecs, Miss Flora, a full-grown Female of the
EARTHMEN TRIBE,
Three Feet Eight Inches in Height, from the Wilds of South Africa, in 1850. The Tribe to which she belong subsists upon berries, plants, and insects. They have no language. They communicate with each other by signs and clucking. This is the only one ever seen in England. She has been taught to speak English and play the Piano.
Mr. CHARLES SINCLAIR, the great
VENTRILOQUIST!!!
Every Exhibition.
The Music, with Azetic Exhibition, will consist of The Five Highland Bell Ringers in full costume.
Mr. SINCLAIR on the Ærial Flutina.
Pianoforte—Miss E. Butler; and Mr. J. Walter J. Morris on the Crystal Ophonic.

MADAME JENNY LIND GOLDSCHMIDT.
ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS.
TWO GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERTS
Will be given on MONDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at Eight o'clock, and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 28th inst., at Two o'clock.
MADAME GOLDSCHMIDT
will be assisted at these Concerts by the eminent Violinist, Herr JOACHIM, Signor BELLETTI, and Mr. OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT, Pianoforte.
Tickets---Reserved and numbered Seats, 15s. Unreserved Seats and Gallery, Half-a-Guinea.
To be had at BUSSELL'S, 7 Westmorland-street, (corner of Fleet-street).

MADAME LIND GOLDSCHMIDT'S FIRST MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.
ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS, DUBLIN.
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, SEPTEMBER 26, 1859.
To commence at Eight o'clock.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Andante con Variazioni, for Pianoforte and Violin, from the Sonata in A Minor, Op. 47 ... Beethoven.
Messrs. Joachim and Goldschmidt.
Aria, "Qui la voce" (I Puritani) ... Bellini.
Madame Lind Goldschmidt.
Aria, "Non piu andrai" (Nozze di Figaro) ... Mozart.
Signor Belletti.
Rondo, for Voice and Violin Obligato (Il Re Pastore) Mozart.
Madame Goldschmidt and Herr Joachim.
{ Fantaisie-Caprice ... ... F. Chopin.
{ Saltarello, on a Theme from Mendelssohn's 4th Symphony ... ... St. Heller.
Pianoforte Solo, Mr. Goldschmidt.
Duetto, "I Montanari," on Styrian Melodies ... J. Benedict.
Madame Goldschmidt and Signor Belletti.
PART II.
Andante and Rondo, from Concerto in E Violin ... ... Mendelssohn.
Herr Joachim.
Song, "Nets and Cages," Words by T. Moore. ... ... O. Goldschmidt.
(First tune)
Madame Goldschmidt.
Aria "Largo al Factotum" (Barbiere di Siviglia.) ... ... Rossini.
Signor Belletti.
{ Romance ... ... J. Joachim
{ Caprice Variations. ... ... Paginini
Violin, Herr Joachim.
{ "The First Violet" ... ... F. Mendelssohn.
{ And "Echo Song" ... Norwegian Melody.
Madame Goldschmidt.
Conductor ... Mr. Otto Goldschmidt.
Erard's Concert Grand Pianoforte.
The SECOND Concert will be given on WEDNESDAY Afternoon, September 28, 1859, commencing at Two o'clock.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Duo Pianoforte and Violin (Variations from a Sonata) ... ... Mozart
Messrs. Joachim and Goldschmidt.
Airs, "On Mighty Pens" ... (The Creation) Haydn.
Madame Lind Goldschmidt
Cavatina, "Per la Gloria" ... (Griselda) Buononcini.
Signor Belletti.
Preghiera, "Und ob die Wolke sie Verhuile." (Der Freischutz) C. M. V. Weber.
Madame Goldschmidt.
Sonata, Violin ... ... Tartini.
Larghetto—Tempo Giusto—Finale.
Herr Joachim.
Recueil de Mazourkas de F. Chopin, arranged for Voice and Piano, by ... ... Otto Goldschmidt.
Mr. and Madame Goldschmidt.
PART II.
Duo on Irish Melodies, Piano and Violin ... ... { J. Joachim and Otto Goldschmidt.
Messrs. O. Goldschmidt and Joachim.
(First Time of Performance.)
Irish Melodies { "How dear to me the Hour," / "Echo," } Words by T. Moore.
Madame Goldschmidt.
Capriccio ... ... Mendelssohn.
Pianoforte, Mr. O. Goldschmidt.
Barcarola, "Sulla Poppa" ... ... Ricci.
Signor Belletti.
The Bird Song ... ... Taubert.
Madame Goldschmidt.
Conductor ... Mr. Otto Goldschmidt.
Erard's Concert Grand Pianoforte.
Prices of Tickets:
Reserved and numbered Seats ... Fifteen Shillings
Unreserved Seats and Gallery, for which no more Tickets will be issued than can be conveniently accommodated ... Half-a-Guinea.
All particulars respecting Madame Goldschmidt's Visit to Dublin may be learned, and Tickets procured, at
BUSSELL'S 7, WESTMORLAND-STREET,
Where a Plan of the Room may be seen.

NOTICE.---Vehicles to Todd, Burns, and Co., from Sackville-street, to proceed by Abbey-street or Britain-street in consequence of the temporary stoppage in Henry-street.
TODD, BURNS, & CO., MARY-STREET.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholic Friends, come to the Discussion in the Coombe Class, Skinner's-alley, on THIS (THURSDAY) Evening, Sept. 22nd, 1859, at half-past Seven o'clock.

The Rev. JAMES ROGERS, A.M., will (God willing) preside.

Subject:—THE FALL OF THE PAPACY.

"For her sins have reached unto heaven, and the Lord hath remembered her iniquities."—Apoc. xviii. 5, Roman Catholic Bible, approved by Dr. Cullen, &c.

Have not the Catholics of Romagna (like the true Catholics of Ireland) decreed the other day thus:—"Lastly, considering that the temporal government of the Pope is substantially and historically distinct from the spiritual government of the Church, which these populations will always respect, we, representatives of the people of Romagna, convoked in General Assembly, and calling God to witness as to the rectitude of our intentions, declare that *the people of Romagna* REFUSE TO LIVE ANY LONGER UNDER THE TEMPORAL SWAY OF THE PONTIFF." Signed by the Representatives. (See the whole decree and the signatures in Supplement of the *Warder*, Sept. 17th.)

Did not our Saint Columbanus faithfully warn Pope Boniface IV. long ago in these words—"And therefore as your power is great in proportion to the dignity of your see, so is great care necessary on your part, in order that you may not *forfeit your dignity through any perversity*. For the power shall be yours just *so long as right reason shall prevail with you*. For he is the *real holder of the keys* of the kingdom of heaven, *who opens* to the worthy by means of *true knowledge*, and shuts against the unworthy."—See whole Epistle in Supplement to "King's History (Church) of Ireland," p. 954.

Roman Catholics are earnestly and affectionately requested to attend.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
DUBLIN TO SLIGO IN 9½ HOURS,
BY THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE.
THREE DAILY COMMUNICATIONS EACH WAY BETWEEN DUBLIN AND SLIGO.

FROM DUBLIN TO SLIGO.
7 0 a.m. train to Longford, thence per Coach.
10 30 " " do. do.
7 15 p.m. Mail train to Mullingar, thence per Coach.
FROM SLIGO TO DUBLIN.
8 15 a.m. Coach to Longford, thence per 2 55 p.m. train
10 0 a.m. do do 6 0 p.m. "
5 45 p.m do to Mullingar, thence per 3 12 a.m. "
FARES.
1st Class and Inside Coach, £1 5 0
2nd Class and Outside " 0 18 0
3rd Class and Outside " 0 13 8

N.B.—The 10 30 a.m. Train to Longford and the Coach in connection with it, and the 8 15 a.m. Coach from Sligo, in connection with the 2 55 p.m. Train from Longford to Dublin, are Express Conveyances, and perform the journey each way between Dublin and Sligo in nine hours and a-half.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, June, 1859.

GALWAY LINE.
THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)
Incorporated under the Limited Liability Acts of 1856 and 1857, whereby the liability of each Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Subscription.
CAPITAL, £500,000, in 50,000 SHARES of £10 each, with power to increase.
DEPOSIT, £2 PER SHARE; £1 FURTHER PAYABLE UPON ALLOTMENT.
By the terms of the ARTICLES of ASSOCIATION, no CALL can EXCEED £3 per Share, and an interval of THREE MONTHS at least must elapse between each Call.

The Directors have the satisfaction to announce that since the prospectus of this Company was first issued, they have completed a contract with her Majesty's Government for a fortnightly mail service between Galway and North America, securing to this Company a subsidy of £78,000 per annum, or £3,000 per voyage. This is in addition to the Newfoundland contract of £13,000 for 13 voyages per annum, previously obtained. They have also much pleasure in informing the Public that a Committee of influential Irish Gentlemen, who have taken a considerable number of shares in the Company, has been formed at Dublin, to co-operate with the London Board of Management.

The advantages of the Port of Galway, as the Western Station for the transmission of Mails and Passengers between Great Britain and the United States and British North America, have long been admitted.

The Contracts that have been entered into with the Home and Colonial Governments afford the best guarantee to the Shareholders of a profitable return on the capital invested.

The Port of Galway being 360 miles nearer to America than the port of Liverpool, it is evident from the consequent rapidity of communication that the Governments of the two countries, as well as their commercial and manufacturing interests, are materially benefited by the adoption of the Galway route.

The dangers of the Channel navigation, which cause an annual sacrifice of a large number of valuable lives and ships, are also avoided.

That public opinion is in favour of the undertaking is sufficiently evidenced by the fact, that the fleet of steamers at present at the command of the Directors of this Company has proved quite inadequate to meet the demand for passenger traffic.

To emigrants, the Galway route presents peculiar advantages; not only enabling them to effect a considerable saving of time as well as of money, but obviating the necessity, so objectionable, of proceeding to an English port, and remaining there for some time previous to embarkation.

Splendid express Steam-Ships of large dimensions are now in course of construction, in accordance with the Admiralty requirements, for the fulfilment of the contract.

When these Steam Vessels are placed on the Line, the tide of emigration, not only from Ireland, but from Europe generally, will pass through the Galway route.

The Company being registered under the "Joint-Stock Acts of 1856-1857," with "Limited Liability," no Shareholder can be liable for more than the amount of Shares held by him.

REPORT
FROM THE IRISH COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT,
Acting in co-operation with the London Board, and to whom has been entrusted the disposing of the Shares remaining unallotted in the Company, and which the Committee earnestly trust may be fully absorbed before the 30th inst., the day named for closing the lists.
ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Office, 4, College-green, Dublin, 15th September, 1859.

We, the undersigned, being a Committee of Shareholders, formed in co-operation with the Board of Directors of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited), for the purpose of completing the arrangements for disposal in Ireland of the amount of capital unallotted in the Company, desire, on public grounds, to direct your attention to the facts hereinafter stated. We are the more anxious to do so, as we have reason to believe some misapprehension exists in the minds of parties uninformed in reference to this national undertaking, owing to hostile insinuations studiously disseminated by interested parties. We have, however, examined into the affairs of the Company, and can verify the following facts:—

First—The Company is strictly registered under the provisions of the "*Limited Liability Act*," and Shareholders can *in no event* be liable for more than the amount of the Shares they respectively subscribe for.

Second—Three-fifths of the capital, equal to £300,000, in shares of £10 each, have been already taken by influential parties.

Third—The Subsidies to which this Company is entitled amount to the annual sum of £91,000, payable by the Home and Colonial Governments, and secured by contracts duly executed.

Fourth—All doubt as to the validity and binding nature of these subsidies is removed.

Fifth—Four powerful first-class Ocean Steamers are now being built, and are so far in progress towards completion, that two instalments of their price have been already paid to the builders, and the plans and specifications for the building have been laid before the proper Government authorities, and been approved of by them.

Sixth—The affairs of the Company are now entirely in the hands of the Board of Directors, and no single individual has control over them. The Board has been duly constituted by the appointment of Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The contracts with Government are the property of the Company, and Mr. Lever, M.P., the originator of the enterprise, retaining simply the position of a Director and of a large Shareholder, has transferred his entire rights to the Company generally, and has embarked his capital in like manner as any other Shareholder or Director.

Seventh—That this Company commenced to work the line on the 1st of January, 1859, and therefore is only entitled to share profits since that date, and is not in any way responsible for any losses or casualties previously thereto. The Steam-Ship "Argo," recently lost on the American coast, being a chartered ship, and covered by insurance, has not entailed pecuniary loss on this Company.

Eighth—That the present is a *bona fide* undertaking to work efficiently and zealously the postal communication, and to develope the passenger and goods traffic between the old world and the new.

We need not conceal the fact, that exertions have been, and are still being made, to defeat this enterprise. We are therefore anxious that, as Ireland will be the principal gainer by the establishment of the undertaking, and as Irish interests will be chiefly served by its success, that the Share List should contain a fair proportion of Irish names, and, by disposing of the remainder of the Stock in this country, we will remove the possibility of a national undertaking being thwarted by jealous interests.

The subject of Transatlantic communication has been so frequently discussed, and the superior advantages of the West Coast of Ireland for a Packet Station are so self-evident, that we conceive it unnecessary to dilate upon its merits in a national point of view; indeed, the jealousy with which this project has been looked upon by competing shipping interests in the sister country affords the strongest proofs of its importance to Ireland, for if it were not sure to succeed, when once established, it would have met with little opposition.

As a commercial enterprise, however, certain to be highly remunerative to the shareholders, we can speak with confidence; the large subsidies granted by the Government, and the public support already given to this route, affording very rational grounds for the belief that, as a commercial speculation, it will be second to none of those projects in steam navigation which have of late years been so remunerative to projectors.

The list of Irish Shareholders who have joined the undertaking since our conection with it can be seen at the Office, and every further information afforded respecting it; and a little further exertion must ensure the success of this great national scheme for Ireland, and prevent its being diverted into other channels.

We have the honour to remain, your faithful servants,

IRISH COMMITTEE OF SHAREHOLDERS,
Acting in co-operation with London Board of Management:
DENIS KIRWAN, D.L., J.P.,
Castle Hacket, County Galway, CHAIRMAN.
JAMES LAMBERT,
Lord Mayor, Mansion House Dublin.
M. O'REILLY DEASE, D.L., J.P.,
Dee Farm, Dunleer, County Louth.
JOHN CONOLLY,
Chairman of Waterford and Limerick Railway Company.
REDMOND CARROLL,
Lord Mayor-elect, Dublin.
DAVID M'BIRNEY, J.P.
(M'Birney, Collis, and Co.), Aston's-quay.
P. M'EVOY GARTLAN,
Mountjoy-square, Dublin.
JEREMIAH DUNNE, J.P.,
Director of the National Bank, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.
ROBERT O'BRIEN, T.C.
(Whelan and O'Brien), Smithfield, Dublin.
WILLIAM F. GREEN,
Belvidere-place, Dublin, and Ballymoney.
DUBLIN OFFICES, 4, COLLEGE-GREEN.

☞ FORMS of APPLICATION for REMAINING SHARES may be had at the OFFICE of the COMPANY, either in London or 4, COLLEGE GREEN, Dublin; at Messrs. BOYLE, LOW, PIM, and CO., or Mr. EDWARD FOX, 51, DAME-STREET, or any of the Stock Brokers in Dublin.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
Communication with KILLARNEY *via* ATHLONE, LIMERICK, and the RIVER SHANNON.
On and after the 1st JULY, Tickets will be issued from Dublin to Killarney by the 7 a.m., Train from Dublin, and from Killarney to Dublin by Cars, leaving Killarney at Six o'Clock, Morning.
FARES FROM DUBLIN TO KILLARNEY, OR VICE VERSA:—
First Class, 20s. Second Class, 15s.
RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR A MONTH:—
First Class, 30s. Second Class, 22s.
Tickets to Killarney are also issued at Cavan, Longford, Athlone and Galway. For Fares and other particulars see Handbills, to be obtained at any of the Stations.
Passengers to and from Killarney may break the journey at Athlone, Killaloe, Limerick, Tarbert, or Tralee. Single Tickets to or from Killarney are available for the completion of the journey for Fourteen Days from the date of issue, and Return Tickets are available for one month.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 22nd June, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.---The Public are respectfully informed that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between CHARLES TOOLE and JAMES WM. MACKEY, Seed Merchants, having been DISSOLVED, business will be carried on in the old establishment, Westmorland Buildings, 41, WESTMORLAND-STREET, by C. TOOLE (senior partner of the late firm) in connexion with his Son, under the name of TOOLE and CO.
DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.
TOOLE and CO. beg leave to call attention to their extensive importations of Dutch Flower Roots, comprising some splendid varieties of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Ranunculus, Narcissus, Gladiolus, and Anemones. Catalogues to be had on application.
TOOLE and CO. have also received their supply of New English Winter Vetches, Winter Norfolk Rye, Italian Rye, Grass, &c., &c., so necessary for present sowing.
Westmorland Buildings, Sept. 20, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF IRELAND. SMALL PARCELS.
The following Reduced Rates are now charged for the Carriage of Parcels not exceeding 14lbs in weight and 5*l*. in value, subject to the undermentioned conditions:—
For 50 Miles and under £0 0 6
Over 50 Miles and under 80 ... ... 0 0 9
Over 80 Miles 0 1 0
The above Rates are from Station to Station only, and do not include Collection or Delivery. The Charges must be paid at the Forwarding Station.
The Parcels must be legibly endorsed—"Station to Station, Parcel under 5*l*. in Value." They must be delivered at the Forwarding Station Half-an-hour before the advertised time of departure of the Train, and will be subject to a charge of One Penny per day for Storage, if not taken away by the Owner within 24 Hours after arrival.
In cases of neglect of any of these Conditions the Parcels will be forwarded at the ordinary Rates.
WILLIAM FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone Station, Dublin, 8th September, 1859.

Sermon.

FRIEND OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION
ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.
On SUNDAY, the 25th SEPTEMBER, 1859, a SERMON will be Preached (God willing) at Noon Service, by the Rev. FREDERICK F. CARMICHAEL, A.B., Curate of St. Werburgh's, and a collection made in aid of the Friend of the Clergy Corporation, supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions, for allowing Permanent Pensions, "not exceeding £40 per annum," to the Widows and Unmarried Daughters of Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland, and for affording assistance to necessitous Clergymen and their Families.
Contributions from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. A. BARTON, A.M., Rector; by the Rev. the Preacher; or by
CADWALLADER WOLSLEEY, } Hon. Secretaries
D. H. ELRINGTON, } for Ireland.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, on moderate terms, the HOUSE, No. 41, Upper Baggot-street, newly Papered and Painted, and fit for the immediate reception of a respectable family. It is situated in the best part of the street, nearly opposite Wellington-road, commands fine views of the mountains, and consists of Two excellent Parlours, Two fine Drawing-rooms, five capital Bedrooms, Return Building, capital basement storey, including Kitchen, Pantry, Larder, &c.; good supply of Water; good Garden, terminated by Stabling for Three Horses, Coach house, Pump, in Lock-up Yard.
For particulars, and cards of admission, apply to
BENTLEY & SON,
House and Land Agents,
110, Grafton-street.

COUNTY KILDARE.—To be Let, for such term of years as may be agreed upon, a commodious House, having every suitable accommodation for a gentleman's residence. The Land comprises 167 Irish acres, which is well drained and laid out, and situated in a ring fence. The House contains Drawingroom, Library, Parlour, six best Bedchambers, Dressingroom, Water Closet, Kitchen with Range, Laundry, Housekeeper's Room, Servants' Rooms, and other domestic conveniences, extensive Out-offices, including Stabling for ten horses, Coach-house, Cow-houses, Piggeries, Dairy, Store Sheds for thirty head of cattle. Large fully cropped Garden and Grapery. For full particulars apply to H. MACLEAN, House and Land Agent, 6, Westmorland-street.

WANTED to Rent or Purchase, in the Vicinity of Clontarf, a small HOUSE standing on from One to Three Acres of Land. The Rent or Purchase Money must be moderate, and it must be close to the sea.
Apply to R. T., HOUSE, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, BOARD AND LODGING, or Lodgings without Board, in a respectable family, by a young lad engaged at business during the day.
Address, stating lowest terms and locality, to "B. F.G.," Office of the IRISH TIMES, 4. Lower Abbey-street. P.S.—The neighbourhood of Sackville-street preferred.

Insurances.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.
FOUNDED 1838.
HEAD OFFICE FOR IRELAND,
60, *UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.*
TWENTIETH REPORT.
The TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING of the LIFE ASSOCIATION of SCOTLAND was held within the Head Office, on the 9th August, 1859, in terms of the Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
SIR JAMES FORREST, Bart., of COMISTON, in the Chair.
The following are the principal statements in the DIRECTORS' REPORT, submitted to the Meeting:—
During the Year ending 5th April last, Applications for NEW LIFE ASSURANCES were received to the extent of..........1200, for £614,618 4 8
Of which the Directors accepted......1011, for 486,639 4 8
The ANNUAL PREMIUMS on these were......... 16,615 9 8
There were also transacted 21 LIFE ANNUITIES at the price of.......................£16,205 3 4
The GROSS ANNUAL INCOME from Premiums of Assurance and Interest on Investments is £151,978 15s. 2d.
The PROGRESSIVE INCREASE of the Business is shown in the following Table:—

Assurances since December, 1838, to these dates.				Annual Income.
5th April, 1841	149	for	£75,699	£2,709
1844	489	"	261,569	8,321
1847	895	"	489,017	14,630
1850	2,423	"	1,085,936	32,582
1853	6,094	"	2,320,938	67,536
1856	9,045	"	3,737,773	109,601
1859	12,220	"	5,356,643	151,078

Dublin, JAMES FORBES, Sec.
60, Upper Sackville-street.
AGENT.
Mr. M. MORISON, 32, BACHELOR'S-WALK.

THE PUBLIC
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED PURSUANT TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 7 & 8 VICT., CAP. 110.
CAPITAL.
The Deed of Settlement empowers the Directors to extend the Capital to ONE MILLION STERLING. *All the Commencing Capital has been subscribed by a body of Shareholders.*
CHIEF OFFICES:—47, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
DIRECTORS.
The Hon. W. F. CAMPBELL, M.P., Stratheden House, Knightsbridge.
Sir PHILIP H. CLARKE, Bart., Whetstone, near Barnet Herts.
G. J. FARRANCE, Esq., Upper Belgrave Place, Eaton Square
L. LAWRENCE, Esq., Grange Road, Dalston.
E. G. BRADLEY, Esq., Hampstead.
F. A. BURGETT, Esq., Abingdon Villas, Kensington.
BANKERS.
THE BANK OF LONDON, Charing Cross Branch, 450 STRAND.
MANAGING DIRECTOR,
GEORGE JOHN FARRANCE, Esq.
THE LIFE ASSURANCE AND IMMEDIATE ENDOWMENT CLASSES enable persons of all ages to acquire wealth for themselves or others at a small outlay.
By paying a single Premium of One Guinea to each Class, (without incurring any liability,) males or females, residing in any part of the United Kingdom, may enter either, or all the Life Assurance and Immediate Endowment Classes, A, B C, D, or E, described on the next page.
No medical examination, or refferences to friends as to personal history, habits, &c., are required on entry.
The pecuniary advantages conferred on the members of each Class, are:—
1. A LIFE ASSURANCE for the representatives of the first Member of each Class who dies.
2. An IMMEDIATE ENDOWMENT for the member of each Class (*while living*) who holds the next succeeding number in the Class to that held by the deceased member.
*** *Public and Private Agents wanted in London, and in every part of the United Kingdom*

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
With which are united the
"ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE," ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
Offices...... { 345 STRAND, LONDON, W.C; / 90 HIGH STREET, OXFORD; and / 109 GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN. }
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information, may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM, FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary,
109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

Publications.

THE PROTESTANT AND CONSERVATIVE WEEKLY PAPER.
"THE SATURDAY HERALD,"
A First-class Weekly Paper, of sixteen pages, the first number of which was issued on Saturday, the 17th inst., is now published every Saturday.

The "SATURDAY HERALD" contains a full account of all the Ecclesiastical, Army, Navy, Parliamentary, Agricultural, and Commercial Intelligence of the past week; Reports of all Fairs, Markets, and other events of interest of the week; together with all the Latest Telegraphic Intelligence up to the hour of going to press.

"THE SATURDAY HERALD" will be always distinguished as a firm supporter of Protestantism, an upholder of the Constitutions of the Country, and an advocate of useful and necessary Reforms. Its Leading Articles will be written by men of talent and ability; its Reporting and Selections will be carefully attended to; and no pains will be spared to supply what has hitherto been an acknowledged want—viz., a First-Class Protestant Weekly Paper, at a price which will place it at the command of every class of the Protestant community.

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GENTLEMEN,—The period has nearly arrived when the Aldermen at the North side of the City will cease to be members of the Municipal Council, unless re-elected.

I confess that I would willingly retire in favour of a younger or more active candidate, one better able to discharge the duties of the office; but having a grateful recollection of the kindness I have experienced from the Burgesses of the Ward, of every denomination, I consider it to be my duty, as a citizen, to resume my seat in the Council, should it be your pleasure to re-elect me.

I am aware that there is a canvass going on in the Ward for the purpose of depriving me of my seat, and not being conscious of having done anything to forfeit your confidence I take this early opportunity of addressing you; and, soliciting a continuance of the honour of being your representative,

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obliged and faithful Servant,
RICHARD WILSON.
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Money Market.

DUBLIN MONEY MARKET.

Wednesday, 21st September, 1859.

The English Funds have been very firm to-day, at the closing prices of yesterday. Money is plenty, and large supplies of gold are daily finding their way into the Bank of England. Consols have advanced an eighth for cash, not quoted for account; New Threes were firm at yesterday's prices for both cash and account; Bank Stock not quoted; Ballast Debentures firm; City Debentures asked for; Railway Debentures inquired for; Hibernian Banks steady; Nationals receded one-eighth; Royals asked for; British and Irish sellers; City of Dublin Shares asked for, those of £50 receded 5s; Building Shares asked for; Canal Stock firm; Patriotics for sale; Gas Shares inquired for; Carysforts steady, rather sellers at price; Mining Company of Ireland buyers; Wicklow Coppers steady; Ballymenas and County Downs for sale; Cork and Passage asked for; Belfast Junctions advanced 5s., and in good demand; Droghedas asked for; Kingstown Stock firm; Wicklows steady at last price; Dundalks advanced 5s., for account; Cashel Stock steady at last price, rather sellers at it; South Easterns asked for; Killarneys steady; Midlands steady for cash and account; Limericks receded 5s. on last price; Drogheda No. 3 Preference receded 5s.; Dundalk and Cashel Preference both steady at last price; Tramore Preference Shares are asked for. The closing quotations of Consols to-day in London were the same as those of yesterday. The market there seems to be in a very quiet state, and not inclined to advance nor recede much, and business appears to be very dull there as well as here.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates.—

France, Italy, and Switzerland	One and Six p.m. daily
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	Six p.m., daily.
America (Boston and Newfoundland). West Coast of Africa	Six p.m., September 23.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles	Six p.m., September 25.
Spain and Portugal. India (Bombay)	One p.m., September 26.
America (New York), ...	One p.m., September 27.
Canada, by Canadian packet ...	Six p.m., September 27.
America (New York & Bahamas)	Six p.m., September 30.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion but as a guarantee of good faith.

Rejected contributions can on no account be returned.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—SEPTEMBER 22ND.
Morning Tide, 6. 40. Evening, 7. 22.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

HALLAM the Historian remarks, that the Reformation was wholly a Teutonic movement, and that all the nations of Roman descent, or of whose language Latin was the dominant element, settled down under the Papal yoke. At first, indeed, many of the Roman nations, by a sudden impetus, wrung both spiritual and temporal liberty from Popes and Emperors, but eventually the free thought to which the Reformation gave birth was turned into an instrument in the hands of Priestcraft. The Jesuits, uniting with the faithless and sanguinary despotism of Governments, gradually won back Southern Germany, the Austrian and even the Bavarian dominions, to the See of Rome; while the Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon races remained faithful to Protestantism. The cause was, that amongst the latter there had always existed a more vivid intellectual life, and when the truth was spread abroad, there were thousands ready to teach and to defend it. In the Latin nations literature had been confined to the Priests, and remained to a great degree amongst them. Then came the Jesuits, who pretended to second the popular aspiration, and to enlarge the circle of knowledge, while in reality they circumscribed the human intellect within walls of adamant. Thus far shalt thou go, but no farther, was their motto; and even of such instruction as they gave, the greater portion was so marred by hair-splittings, subtleties, and paradoxes, that even on the subject of morals the neophyte was bound to look for certainty only from the lips of his confessor. Immediately at the dawn of the Reformation, the Jesuits proceeded to sap Protestantism by undermining morality, and this they did by undertaking the instruction of the young apparently in a liberal course, but really with the set purpose of chaining and trammelling the intellect, and moulding the conscience to their own purposes.

We have on all sides of us evident proofs that Popery is struggling to the utmost, by all or any means, to recover her lost power in these islands. The three or four thousand Christian Brethren are in reality a branch of the Jesuit body, governed and guided by orders from Rome. The Redemptorist Fathers are, in another way, the fanatic element of Jesuits. They are useful tools to work with among an excitable people. The Ultramontanes, ostensibly opposed to the Jesuits, work out with them the same ends in common. And we have the spectacle of many thousand well-drilled and unmarried soldiers of Rome, by day and night, working for the restoration of the Papal power, all actuated by but one motive, and all impelled by an unseen hand guiding the thousand strings which give them motion.

It is chiefly by means of education, in their sense of the word, that Rome hopes to win back her supremacy, and one branch of Jesuit teaching is so very remarkable as to claim some notice from a Protestant journal. The chief sources for the instruction of the Jesuit priesthood are the works of Escobar, Emmanuel Sa, Bonacina, Filintius, and Sanchez. These works teem with the most impure and immoral precepts, impressed upon the mind with all the subtlety of schoolmen. To make the worse appear the better reason, and to satisfy an uneasy conscience by a gloss or quibble, is the object of this volumin[illegible]ous teaching. What a man is taught by [illegible] authority from his youth up he will believe[illegible], what he believes he will carry into [illegible]tion, and hence it is that Jesuitry, beginning from the earliest years, warps and twists the judgment until the man is able to carry out the evil lessons he has been taught. Often has wonder been expressed at the want of principle exhibited by domestic servants, apprentices, or workmen in the lower classes. The astounding statement of the Prisons' Commissioners, that 92 per cent. of juvenile crime is committed by Roman Catholic youth of both sexes, calls for some explanation. We need not go far to discover the reason of this criminality—so far beyond anything the numerical proportion of Catholics and Protestants would warrant. We say that the cause of this is to be found even in the published books intended for the training of the young. We have proof before us in a little tract, of which many hundred thousands have been sown broadcast among the Irish schools. Some of our readers may have heard of a catechism published under the *imprimatur* of Paulus Cullen, and compiled by the Rev. J. Furniss, C.S.S.R., a Jesuit Redemptorist. But it is not known that every precept in this book is taken *verbatim* and *litteratim*, from the very works which form the studies of the Jesuit Priesthood. What is the nature of these studies, and what must unavoidably be their effect upon the young, may be inferred from a few stray passages.

In page 21, the Irish children are told, "It is a grievous sin to strike your parents; or *in their presence* (the italics are in the original) to put out your tongue at them, or mock them, or the like"—"or, in their *hearing* (sic), to curse them or call them very bad names." What difference it may make in the sin, whether it be committed in *presence* of the parent or in his absence, or why this distinction is made for the young, we must leave to the casuists to explain.

In page 26, children are taught, "It is a venial sin to steal a little (what may be the precise meaning of the word *little* is not defined). It is a mortal sin to steal much." But, for the consolation of pious thieves, it is added, "If you steal from *different persons*, it needs half as much again for a mortal sin, and also if you steal at *different times*, if you steal from different persons, as well as at different times, it needs double the sum." A dishonest servant, then, who has a little acquaintance with arithmetic, may make a good thing of this precious rule. He or she has only to adjust with a little nicety the times and the persons, to secure that her peculations be only venial. These admirable lessons are taken from Escobar and Emanuel Sa.

Page 27—"It is a sin to keep pieces which remain of materials given for work, *unless there is a common custom of doing it.*" "It is a sin to mix something with what you sell—*except* there is a common custom of doing it, and *it be necessary in order to gain a reasonable profit.*" All that they who wish to cheat without sin have to do is to follow the suggestion of Paul Cullen's Catechism, and *combine*; the mere fact of all doing the same guilty act removes the guilt of it, according to ihts precious manual. Bakers may manufacture loaves of ground bones, plaister of Paris, and alum; grocers may adulterate coffee with calcined bones, baked bullock's liver, and horse beans; cotton twisters may sell 100 yards of cotton twist for 300; malsters may poison beer, ale, and porter, *ad infinitum*;—it is no sin, provided they all do so, or it is necessary to have a reasonable profit.

When such a manual as this, bearing the title of "Guide to Conscience," is published under Archiepiscopal authority, and circulated through the country by zealous Jesuists, can we wonder if our domestic servants are not as honest as they might be, and that out of every hundred youthful criminals, no less than ninety-two are Romanists, for whose special guidance this tract was written?

The *Times* on Central Italy:—

All eyes are now fixed upon Central Italy, and upon the extraordinary game that is being played there. What will be the issue of it? How will the plot unravel itself? It is indeed a remarkable spectacle—ten millions of men, after centuries of oppression, finding themselves in a moment an independent people, and engaged in the act of choosing a form of government and a Sovereign. There is nothing else of immediate importance going on in the sphere of foreign politics to divert attention from this extraordinary drama, and therefore it absorbs all our curiosity, and all eyes are turned to Central Italy.

The first and most obvious remark, then, which suggests itself here is, that this is a contest of *will* more than of *head*. As far as the latter is concerned, everybody who has a head, in Italy or out of Italy, must see the state of the case. Everybody sees that the Austrian chance is over, and that it is now a struggle between the Italians and the Emperor of the French. The peace of Villafranca was worked by the Emperor with a strong Italian bias, for the purpose of pushing his Austrian rival off the ground. He carried out that treaty by throwing himself, in total violation both of its spirit and apparent language, wholly into the cause of Italian liberty; he made common cause with the Italian patriots against a third party; his interests were the same as those of the Italians as against Austria; they both agreed that Austria, at any rate, should not come again into possession of the field. The Peace of Villafranca, then, was a signal, with the concurrence of the French Emperor, for the whole of Central Italy rising up *en masse*, electing Deputies, summoning Constitutional Assemblies, deliberating upon the critical junction, and finally, by a free exercise of universal suffrage, decreeing the perpetual banishment of the Austrian families. So far Italy and France were entirely in agreement, and the faint show of a stand for Austrian interests involved in the argument that Italian patriotism was sacrificing Venice only thinly disguised the really anti-Austrian policy of the French Emperor in the affair from the first, and a deliberate encouragement of the Italian spirit of independence for the sake of removing a rival. But, the Austrian rival being disposed of, now the sympathy of the French Emperor with Italian independence is gone, the tables are turned, the rights of universal suffrage, Constitutional Assemblies, and the solemn acts and declarations of the whole people, are all flung aside, as if they were so much rubbish, and Central Italy is told that it must choose a French Prince for its Sovereign.

The Italians, we say, all see this game well enough, and they all know well enough what sort of Italian independence a French Prince will bring with him. They know that their independence must be a mere mockery under such a surveillance, and that they will become practically a French province; and, therefore, as far as insight into the plot is concerned, they stand on a level with the French Emperor. He cannot *cheat* them into compliance, their head is as good as his for penetrating to the issues of so very transparent a game as this. But what is the immediate conclusion to which this state of the case leads? Why, that this contest, on which the eyes of all Europe are now fixed, is not a contest of *head* so much as of *will*. The Italians may see their rights, they may know their danger, but have they the strength of will to support them in a struggle with the Emperor of the French? That is the whole question. It is a matter of moral nerve and sinew. Can they stand frightening? Can they bear the shocks of black looks, intimidating prophecies, alarmist rumours, friendly warnings, dark hints, and shakes of the head from sage advisers who are well paid for every misgiving they impart? Are they prepared for those sudden inspirations of fear which seize upon men in the commencement of great undertakings, for those moments when everything looks bad, for those days when the clouds gather, the sky lowers, the gusts threaten, and every sign betokens a coming storm? Are they alive to the prostrating effect of a bad piece of news coming in at a critical time? Are they well encased in [illegible] armour, or [illegible] not proof against some stray arrow penetrating between the joints? How many a noble defence has been undone by a moment's irresolution! How many a little obstacle has put itself in the light of a last feather which breaks the horse's back! When splendid projects give way, when a throne is abandoned, when a country is given up, it is often some one moment that does it all. Are the Italians fortified against those fatal seizures, those sudden upsets of mind, those turning points, those bullying attitudes in events, which try to dismay, like barbarous foes, by terrific looks and gestures? If they are not, they will not stand much chance in this contest with the French Emperor. If "faint heart never won fair lady," still less has faint heart ever won liberty. A hundred obstacles are sure to rise up every day when people think a great deal of obstacles, and have no confidence in their own power of facing them.

The French Emperor probably counts a good deal upon the difficulty of the Italians having to keep up a steady effort of will. It is a piece of fighting in which, of course, he has much the advantage. He is one man, and knows his own mind; the Italians are many, and have the disadvantages of a multitude, the liability to mutual distrust, and exposal to panics. He has the whole bias of diplomacy on his side, for, though it was his interest to stimulate Italian independence against his Austrian rival while Austria was in the field, it is not Austria's interest, now that she is excluded, to stimulate Italian independence against him. That is his great vantage ground in the game, and which he has skilfully worked. He could damage Austria without a chance of retaliation; he knew his immunity, and profited by it. The Sardinian bugbear makes Austria content, now that she cannot have her own scions in Italy, with any ruler of Central Italy which is not Sardinian. The French Emperor has all these advantages in the contest. Still there have been occasions when enthusiasm in a nation has been more than a match for the unity of a monarch, when a patriotic inspiration has made a multitude one man, enabled a people, at any rate for one occasion, to be great, and bridged over the chasm till the opposite side was reached. There is such a thing as a nation being strung up for an emergency, and keeping up an extraordinary effort for a time, till a grand object is gained. A short time must settle this contest. The Italians have only to sustain their resolution for a few months, and the victory will be won. The French Emperor cannot touch them, if they only are steadfast to their claim, and keep quiet. They have only to realise this immunity of theirs, and they have at once all the confidence and self-possession they want for gaining their object. It may be difficult to believe that a man at the head of half a million of soldiers cannot touch you, that the terrible giant can only look at you, so long as your orderly conduct gives him no excuse for interfering; the security of your position is the conclusion of reason; the presence of the armed man appeals to the eye and the imagination. But such a conviction can be attained by a little steady exertion of nerve. And the whole train of events, the whole history of the plot, favours the effort. It is such a cool, transparent piece of family ambition, for the French Emperor to drive the Austrians out of Italy, simply to put himself in their place. He may appeal to the gratitude of the Italians, but gratitude for what? Gratitude for a change of despots. That was not the ground on which the claim to Italian affection was originally made. The claim, was made of the restored liberties of Italy. The claim then, can only be supported by that liberty which was the professed object of the war being really made. The attempt to step into Austria's place stamps the whole design of the war as a cheat and imposture, totally alters the Italian relations of the French Emperor, and puts him into the position of the successor of Austria in the cause of Italian subjugation.

The *Daily News* on the Inquest on board the Great Eastern—

The coroner's inquest which has been sitting at Weymouth for some days past on the unfortunate victims of the explosion on board the Great Eastern has concluded its labours. But neither the reported behaviour of the jury during the trial, nor the verdict they have arrived at, tend much to sustain the dignity of this ancient institution. A portion of the jury at least seem to have paid little attention to the evidence, and the verdict is but a diffuse repetition of facts that have been notorious from the first day of the trial. As an instrument for the collection of evidence the trial has no doubt been useful. But the jury evaded the real difficulty of the case; they made no attempt to inquire into the moral responsibility of the accident, but were satisfied with ascertaining its material cause. This was simple enough. The evidence adduced before the inquest satisfactorily determined the immediate cause of this disastrous accident. From the first, indeed, there seemed to be little difficulty or difference of opinion on this head. The rival engineers, however much they may quarrel and contradict each other on the question of their relative responsibility, all agree as to the main point on which it should have been brought to bear in order to prevent the accident. The explosion took place because the stop-cock of the stand-pipe near the top of the casing or "water jacket" of the funnel was closed, instead of being left open as it ought to have been. Had this been the case, no harm would have resulted from shutting off the communication between the casing and the boilers, and feeding the latter directly from the donkey engines instead of through the jackets. The casing would soon have emptied itself, as the water remaining in it when the feed was stopped would pass off through the stand-pipe as fast as it became converted into steam. The whole mischief, therefore, resulted immediately from the closing of the stop-cock in the stand-pipe. The engineers are divided in opinion as to whether there ought to have been any such cock in the pipe at all. Mr. M'Lennan, the company's engineer, says decisively, "I think the cock ought never to have been placed there." Others justify it as a useful precaution against the possible breaking of the stand-pipe, which without a stop-cock would, it is said, have inundated the cabins with hot water. But whether it was right to have the cock or not, all agree that it was utterly wrong for it to be shut, and that the explosion was only the natural and necessary result of this criminal carelessness or neglect.

Where does the responsibility of this neglect fall? This is the important question, which ought surely to admit of an easy and direct reply. It would seem incredible that a vessel like the Great Eastern should put to sea on a trial trip without any responsible officers formally commissioned to watch over and regulate the working of her engines. Yet the evidence goes to show that this, or something very like it, was actually the fact. It seems impossible to decide to whom, if to any one, the responsibility of working the engines was committed. There were two sets of engineers on board, the Company's engineers, and the Contractors' engineers, but neither of them, according to their own account and that of their principals, had anything whatever to do with the responsible working of the vessel. It is true they mutually rendered a certain amount of amateur assistance. Mr. M'Lennan, the Company's acting engineer, though declining to take charge of any engine, willingly helped Mr. Scott Russell with "a pull at the wheel," or, if he wished to have messages conveyed, sent them. Mr. Dixon, the Contractors' chief engineer, considered himself simply as a passenger, but undertook the management of an engine notwithstanding, and seems during the voyage to have been one of the most busy and active men on board. Mr. J. Roy Campbell, the Chairman and representative of the Company, throws the entire responsibility of the management of the vessel during the trial trip on the Contractors, and asserts that there was a complete understanding between them and the Directors on this head. Mr. Scott Russell, on the other hand, affirms that he had nothing whatever to do with the trial trip, either directly or indirectly, as a matter of business. The natural conclusion to be drawn from this contradictory evidence is, that there was really no one officially in charge of the engines from the time the vessel left the Nore till her arrival at Weymouth. All on board, even the engineers, were simply passengers bound on a pleasure trip—the latter, however, being perfectly willing to make themselves generally useful; give "a pull at the wheel," or "regulate the throttle valve," if necessary. Under these circumstances it is only wonderful the vessel got on as well as she did, or, indeed, at all. Accidents of all kinds were to be expected, and would almost inevitably happen, if there was really no one officially in charge of such new, extensive, and complicated machinery. And the evidence seems certainly to show that this important preliminary point was not settled, or at least not settled in the clear, formal, and decisive manner it ought to have been. No document has yet been produced to throw light on this vexed question, and even the existence of letters referring to it is only hinted at as possible or probable.

The fact seems to be that while the Contractors really worked the vessel, partly by the Company's staff, each party tried to evade as much as possible the responsibility of the management; and the explosion was the fatal result of this wretched struggle. This terrible accident is directly traceable to the want of system and organisation in the engineering staff. Each man did what was right in his own eyes, without reference either to those above or those below him. No regular instructions were issued from the leading engineers to their dependents, and no reports were made from the latter to the former. Had this been done the explosion never could have taken place. We can trace it exactly to the point where the want of communication between the leading engineer and his assistant directly produced the tragic result. Mr. Patrick, an assistant-engineer, was the officer who about mid-day turned off the water-feed from the casings, and he knew nothing about the stop-cock on the stand-pipe. His superior, Mr. Arnott, however, knew all about this cock, and had the turning off of the feed been reported to him, would at once have directed it to have been examined. But Patrick made no report, and Arnott, of course, gave no instructions. The man who knew nothing of the stop-cock turned off the feed; the man who knew all about the stop-cock knew nothing about the feed being turned off; and so the explosion took place. For want of a little system and order, of the commonest rules observed in the working of a staff, five lives are sacrificed, and this splendid vessel threatened with destruction. The terrible [illegible]. If strict order and discipline is necessary in the smallest river steamer that plies from bridge to bridge, it is, of course, pre-eminently needful in a floating city of machinery like the Great Eastern. And a wholly different system of management must be adopted before this splendid vessel can secure the confidence of the public.

The *Morning Herald* on the Abolition of Church-rates:—

There can be no doubt that the next session of Parliament will witness a struggle of no ordinary severity between the Conservatives and Liberals. There are many questions on which the issue will be tried, and signs are by no means wanting of the form which the contest is likely to assume. But among the first subjects that Parliament will be called on to discuss church-rates will occupy a conspicuous position. The hopes of the anti-church-rate party have, doubtless, been considerably raised by the announcement of Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, towards the close of last session, that the time was come for yielding to the so-called popular demand for an entire abolition of church-rates. It is expected that the question will now be taken up by the Government, and that every means will be employed for inducing the House of Lords to sanction a principle already affirmed by a small majority in the House of Commons. It is quite impossible to overrate the importance attaching to this question. No greater mistake can be committed than to imagine that it stands alone, and that the demands of the non-conformists may be conceded without prejudice to the Established Church. It must never be forgotten that this attack upon church-rates is, in point of fact, the first step towards a vigorous attempt to separate Church and State, and to apply to secular uses "all national property now held in trust by the United Church of England and Ireland, and the Presbyterian Church of Scotland." Nothing short of this will content the members of the non-conformist party. They take no pains to conceal their intentions, and only a year ago a society was formed with the express object of carrying out these views. It has been thought more prudent to attack in detail, but there can be no doubt that a triumph with respect to church-rates would be only regarded as an encouragement to more vigorous exertions and an instalment of future successes.

It is against this combination that the Conservative party must be prepared. The present Government has adopted concession to popular demands as the guiding principle of legislation. Mr. Bright need not now despair. The Premier is open to conviction that war is wicked, and that Englishmen should accept every affront and bow meekly to every insult, if only the mobs whom Mr. Bright impresses by the violence of his tirades shall declare that it is unscriptural to draw the sword in defence of the national honour. How, then, are we to meet a combination organised for the purpose of doing away with the connection between Church and State, but which is, in reality, directed against all our national institutions? We wish to impress strongly upon the minds of our readers that this movement against church-rates partakes much more of a political than of a religious character. No one will ever persuade us that the non-conformists are actuated in this crusade by conscientious scruples. Any objection of that description lost all its force when the House of Lords decided that no church-rate should be levied against the will of the majority of the ratepayers. We might, indeed, refuse to accept that decision on the ground that it can never interfere with the obligation, admitted by our highest legal authorities, to repair the parish church. But in the presence of this concession to the will of the majority there is certainly no weight to be attached to religious scruples. And what are the facts of the case? It appears, according to the last returns, that only 600 out of 12,000 parishes have taken advantage of the existing law to refuse payment of church-rates. That is the exact measure of this overwhelming popular demand which caused Lord John Russell to abjure opinions he has always solemnly professed to entertain! These are the statistical facts by which a veteran Premier is frightened from his propriety and driven to enounce a theory which he knows can never be carried out into practice! Is it possible for one moment to believe that an institution sanctioned by 11,400 parishes against 600 is opposed to the feelings and convictions of the English people? It may or may not be true that the Church of England could be supported by voluntary contributions. Even if the Establishment could afford to dispense with the £300,000 a year, or more, which are levied by church-rates, what has that to do with the question of *right*? The Church of England is invested with no authority to thow away revenues which she holds by a title as undeniable as that which secures their possessions to our great landed proprietors. The right to a church-rate is stated by Archdeacon Hale to be "coeval with the common law duty of the maintenance of roads and bridges." Every one who has bought land in this country, from the Conquest until the present day, has bought it subject to this burden. It always enters into the question of the value at which property is estimated, and it is scarcely possibly, so far as that goes, to admit any distinction between church-rates and tithes. The former, as the latter, is to all intents and purposes a charge upon property, and the only difference between a church-rate and other rates is, that the law in one case is extremely lax, in the other extremely stringent. It is clear, moreover, that whatever may have been decided on the subject of church-rates, the obligation to repair the fabric of the parish church is as distinct and binding as the obligation to pay taxes for the support of the army and navy. It is a part and parcel of our law, and is in nowise affected by the recent decision in the House of Commons.

MADAME GOLDSCHMIDT'S CONCERTS.

The first of the two concerts to be given by Madame Goldschmidt in Dublin, takes place on Monday evening next, at the Antient Concert Rooms, Great Brunswick-street. From a reference to the evening's programme, the musical public of Dublin may anticipate a feast of music seldom equalled. The "Swedish Nightingale," after a long absence, returns to Ireland, a land of song with which she is so dearly associated. The cause of charity has ever found in her a willing and able advocate. During her sojourn in Ireland, she will sing for the benefit of two charities, "Mercer's Hospital," and the "Fund for the Relief of Distressed Musicians." Charity to find an advocate in the greatest soprano singer in existence is a pleasant reflection, and its cause, when pleaded in touching melody, is irresistible. At the approaching concerts she may be heard to sing in Dublin possibly for the last time. She will be accompanied by her husband, who is a pianoforte player of great eminence; and also by Herr Joachim, the great violinist. Signor Belletti, the distinguished baritone, is also announced. His vocalisation at the Handel Centenary Festival at Sydenham, was spoken of in the highest terms of praise by the London press. In the *ensemble*, we anticipate each concert will be a decided success. Selections will be given from Beethoven, Bellini, Mozart, Rossini, and other eminent composers. Madame Goldschmidt will sing an air composed by her husband, to Moore's words, "This world is all a fleeting show;" *Qui la voce* from *Puritani*, the Swedish "Echo Song, &c." The engagement is by Mr. Mitchell, of London, and we trust his enterprise in affording the Dublin public so rich a musical treat will be amply rewarded.

Thanks.

The Committee of the Hibernian Auxiliary to the United British Army Scripture-Reader and Soldiers' Friend Society, to Joshua J. Bridge, Esq., for a box of books for the Soldiers' Institute, 1, Merchants'-quay.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN THE NORTH.

The meetings in connexion with the revival movement were, as usual, well attended last evening (Tuesday). In the different churches in which ministers connected with the Evangelical Alliance preached it was worthy of notice that the only places of worship in which there were large congregrations were those in which a most prominent part has been taken in the revival; while there were only small congregations and empty pews in those places in which there has been little or none of the revival spirit evinced. The interest in the different week evening services continues unabated, and the number of prayer-meetings held in private is rather on the increase. In houses in which, a few months ago, prayer was never heard, the inhabitants of the street now assemble for prayer, and the singing of hymns and psalms is heard where a short time since could be heard the cries of a wife suffering under the blows inflicted by a brutal and drunken husband. Such a change as this has been effected in many instances. The services will be continued each evening during the week. This evening, Mr. Alexander Jamison, missionary in Glasgow, formerly of Belfast, will conduct the service in Berry-street Church. The Rev. John Unwin, Sheffield, local treasurer to the Evangelical Alliance, and the Rev. Richd. Poole, Sheffield, Editor of the *Messenger of Life*, will, as already advertised in the *News-Letter*, conduct the service in Salem Church, York-street. They are both known throughout England as being the most earnest and zealous men in carrying on revival meetings, and it is said they have been made instrumental in effecting much good in many districts of their own country, where there have been, in past years, revivals almost, if not altogether, as remarkable as that of the present day.

LONDONDERRY.

The special services at the several Protestant places of worship within the city continue to be well attended, and what is cause of thankfulness, neither in Derry nor in any of the neighbouring towns that we have heard of, has there been among the many converts a case of imposition discovered. At the mid-day service in the Masonic Hall, on Sunday last, the attendance was so numerous that the Rev. Robert Sewell, who came to assist the officiating minister, the Rev. Mr. Monaghan, was obliged to ascend the wall in the vicinity of Butcher's Gate, where he addressed a large and attentive congregation. The attendance at the several churches and school-houses where religious services are conducted is unusualy large.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE IN BELFAST.

The Council of the Evangelical Alliance met on Tuesday last, in the Music Hall, to complete the arrangements in connexion with the meeting of the Alliance in Belfast. The proceedings were conducted in private.

In the evening sermons, by members of the Alliance, were preached in different churches. The attendance at some of these services was exceedingly large, while at [illegible] small.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

Fashionable Intelligence.

(From the Court Circular.)

BALMORAL, SEPTEMBER 19.

Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Princess Alice, and the Prince of Wales attended Divine service yesterday in the parish church of Crathie, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household.

The Rev. A. Anderson officiated.

Dr. Dingle and Mr. Victor Houlton had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle, at the Colonial Office, on Monday afternoon.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer left London yesterday for Penmemmaur, Conway, North Wales.

Sir G. Cornewall Lewis has left town for Harpton-court, Herefordshire.

Despatches for the Governor of Canada were sent yesterday from the Colonial Office.

Her Majesty the Ex-Queen of France and family left the Waterford Hotel on Tuesday, for London, after a stay of three weeks.

The Earl of Howth has left Claridge's Hotel for Howth Castle.

Lord and Lady Massey have left London, *en route* for his lordship's seat, Hermitage, Castleconnell.

The Dean of Waterford and lady have arrived at the Shelbourne Hotel, from the Baron de Robeck's seat, county Kildare.

The Marchioness of Ormonde arrived on Friday at Mountjuliet, on a visit to the Hon. Mr. Wandesforde and Lady Carrick. On Monday her ladyship left for Kilkenny Castle, where she has since remained.

Mr. Bryan has received a number of visiters at Jenkinstown for the races, amongst whom are the Earl of Howth, Lord St. Lawrence, Sir Edward Hutchinson, Bart. Colonel Gambia, Captain Goff, Mr. J. Wade, Mr. Irwin, Capt. Payne, Capt. Townley, Capt. Pack Beresford, Mr. Courtenay, Mr. St. George, Mr. Mulhallan Marum, Mr. Wakefield, Mr. Seagrave, Capt. Handley, Mr. Evkyn, Capt. Quinn, Capt. Coleman, Mr. Groves, Mr. Burton, &c.

The Countess of Granard, we are happy to state, is progressing favourably since her accouchement at Castleforbes, on the 13th inst., of a son, still-born.

Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt and party arrived last night from Holyhead at the Bilton.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has appointed the following gentlemen extra Aides-de-Camp to his Excellency:—Capt. Frederick Marshall, 2d Life Guards; Ernest A. Berger, Esq., 10th Regiment of Foot.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant is expected to be present at the grand review which is fixed to take place on Friday next at the Curragh Camp.

VISIT OF SIR JOHN LAWRENCE TO DERRY.—Our city had the honour of being visited on Monday by Sir John Lawrence. Immediately after his arrival he did not forget to honour two of his old teachers, whilst at Foyle College, the Messrs. Simpson, with an affectionate visit. Sir John is in the prime of life—tall, robust, and active. On Monday Sir John Lawrence visited Foyle College, the place of his early education. He entered the schoolroom where the boys were assembled, who, together with the tutors and principal, gave him a hearty welcome, and expressed their sense of the high honour conferred upon them by the kind and condescending visit of such a distinguished man, who came among them without any ostentation, and greeted them like an old schoolfellow, asking for a holiday, which, of course, was granted.—*Derry Guardian.*

The alterations at Broadlands are most extensive, and we need scarcely say also expensive; and one could scarcely believe they were commenced by a nobleman 75 years of age, oppressed with all the cares of politics, with a very limited time for leisure and repose, and with no heir to his name or property. Lord Palmerston has got fifty workmen as busy as possible making alterations and improvements on the most extensive character in the patrimonial mansion, just as though the Premier felt himself on the threshold of life. Broadlands is an estate to which Lord Palmerston is very partial, and he is never so happy as when residing there. The large sums he is now spending in remodelling a great portion of the house and ground are proof sufficient of this. The probable heir to the property is, we believe, the descendant of a sister. The noble viscount has not been quite so successful this year as a sportsman as he has been as a statesman.—*Court Journal.*

The following are amongst the arrivals at the Shelbourne Hotel:—The Right Hon. Lord Kilmaine, the Hon. Miss Browne, the Hon. F. Browne, Miss O'Neill, and suite; Sir John, Lady, and Miss Kingsmill; Mr. and Mrs. G.A. Wood, Colonel and the Misses Garrett, Mrs. Colonel Kelly, Captain Granville, Mrs. and the Misses Granville, Mr. and Mrs. Burton and family. Mrs. and Miss Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Dames, on return from the Continent; Mr. and Mrs. Kernin, Mr. and Mrs. Baily and Mr. Lund, Mrs. and Miss Graham, Mr. Barcroft and party, Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood and family, Messrs. Whitty, Kelly, Waller, Howley, Smith, Coulson, White, Dennis, and Shaw. Departures—Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, for Bective Abbey; Lady and Miss Nugent, for Ballinlough Castle; Count Bofondi, Count Pendolfi, and party, for London; Colonel and Mrs. Dickson, for Rahoon House, Galway; Miss Power and family, for Ballybay.

The Army.

On Tuesday the hired troopship Earl Balcarras, 1,488 tons, Capt. H. Morris, belonging to Messrs. M'Leod & Co., embarked the following officers and reinforcements at Gravesend for Kurrachee:—viz, Cornet E. Goldsmith and 49 non-commissioned officers and men of the 7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards; Ensign C. Roger and 28 men of all ranks of the 70th Regiment, and 71 non-commissioned officers and men of the 98th Regiment, from the depots at Canterbury; Capt. G. A. Harrison, Lieut. R. B. R. Bedford, Lieut. T. R. Hawkins, Ensign G. W. Coventry, Ensign R. M. Borthwick, and 103 non-commissioned officers and men of the 79th (Cameron) Highlanders, from Stirling; Ensign W. G. M'Crea, Ensign T. L. Priestly, Ensign H. B. Scott, and 182 non-commissioned officers and men of the 46th Regiment from Templemore; Capt. H. L. Cafe and seven men of the 94th Regiment from the Hut Barracks, Chatham; and four men of the 51st Light Infantry, from Chichester. The following officers also embarked for Kurrachee in the same vessel:—Lieut.-Col. R. J. Baumgartner, C.B., 27th Enniskillens, in command, and Captain R. Halaban, 24th Regiment; total, 14 officers and 444 non-commissioned officers and men, the whole in medical charge of Assistant Surgeon W. Collis, 98th Regiment.

An order has been received at Chatham from the War Office directing the depot of the 29th Regiment, which has long been quartered at Chatham, to hold itself in readiness to proceed to join the head-quarters of the regiment, which have just arrived in England from India, after an absence of 17 years. The 29th depot is encamped within the Spur battery, but in consequence of the 61st depot having left the camp on Monday, the only depot besides the 29th now under canvass is the 1st battalion 23d Royal Walsh Fusiliers. The officers attached to the 29th depot are Captain J. M. Lyle, instructor of musketry to the 2d battalion of infantry; Lieut. T. P. Wood, Ensign E. P. H. Everard, Ensign R. Berkeley, and Ensign J.H. Croft.

On Tuesday orders were issued for the 3d battalion of Grenadier Guards to be held ready to march from St. George's Barracks, Trafalgar-square, on Saturday, the 1st proximo, to proceed to Dublin to relieve the 2d battalion of Scots Fusilier Guards, who will return to the metropolis and occupy Portman-street Barracks. The same day the 1st battalion of Scots Fusilier Guards, which moved into Portman-street Barracks from Windsor on Saturday, will march to St. George's Barracks. On Saturday the 2d battalion of the Grenadier Guards left the camp at Aldershott for Windsor.

The encampment at Brown-down, which has been occupied since the commencement of June as a rifle instruction practice ground for the troops forming the garrison of Portsmouth and its dependencies, was on Tuesday last broken up, with the exception of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, and the various troops rejoined their respective head-quarters. The present site was first selected for the encampment of the German Legion at the conclusion of the Crimean campaign, but latterly has been used for the purpose above mentioned, for which it is most admirably adapted. The practice ground itself adjoins the western portion of the beach of Stokes Bay, and was some years back sold by Government for a very inconsiderable sum, and on the want of it being discovered for its present use it was, of course, bought for a much larger sum than what it had been previously sold for. The new line of defences for the protection of Portsmouth from the advance of an enemy on the north-west side commence at the eastern extremity of the camp, and stretches from Fort Gomer to Partsdown Hill; from Fort Gomer to the southward has been commenced the new series of works which is intended to connect Forts Gomer and Moncton, and which will be armed with pieces of the heaviest calibre. Slightly in advance are the two auxiliary forts of Fort Gomer, each mounting 11 guns-nine 95-cwt. guns, and two gun—of 112 cwt. each. When complete, the whole will form a network of the strongest defences it is possible to conceive.

The detachment of her Majesty's 29th Foot disembarked at Portsmouth on Tuesday from the transport Clasmerden, and left by the 10 a.m. train for Weedon.

The Navy.

A message was received by the naval authorities at Portsmouth on Sunday to hasten forward with all despatch for sea service the outfit of the Sphinx, 6, the Odin, 22, and the Ringdove, 6, screw—the first-named for immediate commission.

The reports of our Malta correspondent, which reach down to the 15th of September, announce the departure thence that day of the Marlborough, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Fanshawe, the commander-in-chief, with the Orion and Victor Emmanuel screw steamships of the line and Lapwing gunboat, which, joining the Renown, Conqueror, Centurion, and Princess Royal, screw steamships of the line, cruising in the offing of Malta, shaped a course for the northward and westward, bound, it is said, some to Gibraltar, in consequence of the attitude of Spain at Algesiras, and the others to the Morocco coast, upon a free communication with which the supply of the garrison of Gibraltar in a great measure depends. The squadron under Rear-Admiral Mundy continues cruising in the waters of Sicily, whence, after filling up water and provisions at Malta, some of the ships will be despatched eastward. The Euryalus, having on board Prince Alfred, who returned from leave on the 3d in the Euphrates, left on the 10th for the Piræus of Athens and other ports of the Grecian Archipelago, whence she will extend her cruise as far as Constantinople, returning to Malta about Christmas, as his Royal Highness is to be in England in February. The Cadmus arrived at Malta from Leghorn on the 14th of September. Rear-Admiral Dacres arrived on the 12th of September in the Pera steampacket from Southampton, and immediately entered on his duties on board the Marlborough as Captain of the Fleet. The Caradoc despatch steamer awaits at Malta Sir Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B., and suite, and will convey them to Poti, in the Black Sea, *en route* for Teheran.

The Admiralty yacht Osborne was appointed to leave Plymouth yesterday (Tuesday) for Pembroke.

It is reported at Plymouth that the Defence Commissioners will recommend floating batteries for the fortifications of the coast.

Rear-Admiral L. T. Jones was on Tuesday appointed to be second in command on the East India and China station.

The following appointments were made on Tuesday at the Admiralty:—Commander E. D'O. D'A. Aplin, to the Centaur, commissioned; Commander G. F. Day, to the Sphinx, commissioned; Commander R. G. Cragie, to the Ringdove, commissioned; Commander H. Harvey, to the Snake, commissioned; Commander J. G. Goodenough, to the Renard, commissioned; Commander E. Hay, to the Beagle, commissioned; Lieutenant E. F. Weld and Lieutenant F. W. H. M. Heron, to the Encounter; Lieutenant F. W. Prosser, to the Centaur; Lieutenant C. R. F. Boxer and Lieutenant R. B. Fitzroy to the Odin; Lieutenant J. F. L. P. Maclean to the Sphinx; Lieutenant C. A. Watts to the Renard; Lieutenant H. C. Streeten to the Rendezvous; J. M. Hockley, master, to the Odin; W. H. Jawcker, master, to the Encounter; J. D. Switzer, master, to the Centaur; E. ans s Taylor, master, to the Sphinx; Spencer R. Huntley, acting mate, to the Arrogant; W. L. Dodds, second master, to the Renard; Edward Colbourne, second master, to the Ringdove; the Hon. Victor A. Montague, midshipman, to the Algiers; H. F. P. Popham, A. T. Gresley, T. Suckling, A. W. Floyd, E. T. Piper, Eustace Rooke, and W. T. Morgan, naval cadets to the Marlborough, additional for disposal; the Hon. E. A. T. Pery, naval cadet to the Agamemnon; C. R. Pelly, naval cadet to the Trafalgar; F. W. E. Kuper, naval cadet to the Terrible; H. F. H. Hallett and A. C. D. Crawford, naval cadets to the Melpomene; F. J. Rendell, E. J. W. Taylor and H. P. Wylly, naval cadets to the Mars; W. F. Murray, naval cadet to the Amphion; G. T. Burn, E. B. Boyle, and J. H. Bambridge, naval cadets to the Imperieuse; T. H. Broughton, naval cadet to the Edgar; and G. R. Green, naval cadet to the Aboukir.

The Militia.

The Royal Carnarvon Rifles completed their period of 21 days' training at Carnarvon on the 17th inst. The regiment, about 334 strong, was inspected on the 16th inst. by Col. Preston, 45th Regiment, who expressed his entire satisfaction at the appearance and drill of the regiment, and stated that it would be his duty to make a most favourable report of the efficiency of the corps to the Horse Guards. Although more than half the men in the regiment have been enlisted since the training in 1858, yet the progress made during the 21 days of training in battalion and light infantry drill has been very great, and reflects great credit on all those engaged in the instruction.

The Warwick Regiment of Militia, consisting of 24 officers, 665 men, 52 women, 51 children, and 11 horses, left Plymouth by the South Devon Railway on Tuesday morning for Newport, Monmouthshire.

On Tuesday morning about 100 men of the Dublin Militia Artillery left Colchester camp to relieve the body left at Tilbury Fort upon their arrival from Ireland.

HIBERNIAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

An important meeting of the friends of the Hibernian Bible Society was held last evening, at half-past seven o'clock, in the Court House, Sandymount. There was a numerous attendance of clergymen, ladies, and gentlemen. A deputation from the British and Foreign Bible Society attended. The meeting having been opened with prayer, the chair was taken by the

REV. DR. DE BURGH.

The Rev. Chairman said that although the position which he occupied that evening at the request of the society was a sufficient mark of his approbation of the society's objects, yet he would claim the privilege his position as chairman gave him of making a few observations on behalf of the society; not, indeed, that the Hibernian Bible Society, in his judgment, required any advocacy. Meetings like the present might be necessary and very desirable, in order to report progress, but as to advocating the claims of the society, he thought it would be quite sufficient simply to state its objects, in order to commend it to the mind of every Christian. In a word, he would tell them the object of the society was simply to circulate the Holy Scriptures, and as far as possible to bring them within the reach of every person in the community, by reducing their price. To do so, it only needed that they should be themselves individually sensible of the inestimable value of the sacred volume, and enrol themselves as members of the society. The Bible was the revelation of salvation. It was the revelation of Him who said—"I am the bread of life." The simple and sole object of the Hibernian Bible Society was to disseminate the Word of Life, (Hear, hear.) The society, at the present time, had additional claims upon their support. It was long an approved society, and could appeal to the good it had succeeded in effecting and its great success. It was not an experiment. He did not come before them for the purpose of proposing the formation of a new society, which might appear to be exceedingly desirable, and work well. The results of the Hibernian Bible Society were so gigantic as to put the experiment, if it might be so called, beyond all doubt. In proof of the statement they heard of the vast numbers of copies of the Holy Scriptures which had been disseminated through the agency of the society, and of the various languages into which they had been translated. On entering the great exhibition some few years ago, his eye was arrested by seeing the title of "Bible Society" over a particular department, and on entering it he there saw a copy of the Holy Scriptures in 147 languages and dialects of the world. (Hear.) Such was the result of the labours of this society. He would mention one other recommendation, which, to his mind at least, strongly commended their society, and it was that at the present time in the midst of the unhappy dissentions, that disturbed the Christian Church, the society exhibited a platform, as it were, where men entertaining different and conscientious opinions, as to church discipline and other matters, might meet in union with each other, and give their grand and united testimony in favour of the dissemination of the Holy Scriptures. He confessed he was not one who could look with indifference upon the divisions that at present existed amongst Christians. It was his opinion that every individual member of the Christian Church was a sufferer by such dissensions. They were unhappy divisions, and he all the more approved of the Hibernian Bible Society, as affording a platform upon which all who loved the name of the Lord Jesus Christ might meet, without compromise of any of their principles. For these reasons he felt he was bound, from his position as a clergyman in the neighbourhood, to come forward and express the deep interest he took in the welfare of the society. (Applause.)

Rev. Mr. Little, Presbyterian Minister, moved the first resolution, as follows:—Resolved—"That the Bible, being the only revelation of God's love and mercy to our fallen world, it is the duty and privilege of every person to be acquainted with its contents." He believed no one would dispute the statement contained in that resolution, which simply conveyed that it was the duty of every Christian to be acquainted with the only rule of Christian life, and the only source of Christian good. It was the Sacred Volume which Christ had given them all to lead them to the world of his Eternal Father. He believed he would be unworthy of his position as a minister of the Gospel, if he did not embrace that and every other opportunity which presented itself of urging on them the necessity of reading and studying the Scriptures. It was the duty of all Christians to be acquainted with them, not merely on account of the great issue which depended on the reading and observing of them, but also from the great love which they should all feel towards their Creator. He knew they all admitted the principle of the resolution, and therefore he would not advocate it farther. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Alexander Sanson seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

Rev. Philip Kent proposed the next resolution, to the effect that the meeting desired to express its cordial approval of the operation of the Hibernian Bible Society, and express its gratitude to God for the large measure of success that had attended their labours in the dissemination of the Holy Scriptures at home and abroad. The great society which he represented was the means within half a century, directly and indirectly of circulating 50,000,000 of copies of the Scriptures. In the year 1804, only about fifty translations of the Bible were in existence; but the Bible Society, by the broad Christian grounds on which it existed, had been the means of translating the Bible into one hundred languages which had never previously known it. (Hear, hear.) Prayers rose in all those languages to God that the blessings of the Bible might be still further disseminated. All that could be said when they surveyed the vast field of the society's operations was, that it was the Lord's work, and marvellous in their eyes. Within the past year the society had circulated 1,600,000 copies of the Bible. Such things were highly satisfactory, and evidenced the zeal of those engaged in the good work. He saw, the other day, a gentleman who told him that in the Island of Tahiti where every exertion was made to deprive the inhabitants of their faith, that not one of them abandoned it, in consequence of the dissemination of the Bible amongst them. It was manifest it was the wide and free circulation of the Bible that effected that great good. The society wanted more money, because the world wanted more Bibles. God put it into the heart of man to subscribe to the society, and it was prosperous. Those present knew the importance of assisting the society in its work, and therefore it would be impertinence in him to point out the necessity of their doing so. Some time ago they had received £1,000 in an anonymous letter, and all that was written in it was, "In memory of one who loved the Bible." A lady in the north of England also had sent the society £100 so frequently that they began to know her handwriting, though they did not, for a long time know who she was, until they discovered it by an accident. There was a district of 15 parishes in the neighbourhood of Essex, and on a careful examination it was found that every single house in the district had a Bible in it. The same might be said of the Isle of Wight. It was still to be regretted that in England there were at least 8 millions of people above 14 years of age who had not a copy of the Scriptures in their hands. In reference to the foreign working of the society he could state that they had circulated, at least, 4 millions of copies in France. That was done at an expense of about £6,000 a year to the Bible Society, and in a country in reference to which Voltaire was reported to have said that ere very long he would sweep France of every copy of the Bible. But it was not so; the work was flourishing. The principle on which their society rested was, that every living man should possess a copy of the sacred volume, and the right to read it without the intervention of any human authority. (Hear, hear.) The operation of the society was vigorously going on in Belgium, Holland, Germany, and Denmark. But yet there were dark spots in Europe which had still to be penetrated by the society, namely, Spain, Italy, Portugal, &c. There was scarcely a nook or cranny of the earth, from the snows of Nova-zembla to the burning plains of India, in which the traces of the work of the society could not be seen. They had an agency which literally girdled the earth. Through their means the sacred volume had been translated into 150 languages. In China three sanctified intellects were engaged in translating it into the Chinese language. Their work was brought to a successful issue, and at the present moment they were printing and selling the book for 1s. 6d. per copy.—(Hear, hear.) The society had been contributing about £1,300 a year for the circulation of the Bible in Ireland. He had been for the past five weeks attending meetings of the society in different parts of the country, and he regretted to say he thought that would be the last occasion he would have the pleasure of addressing the friends of the society in Dublin. After some further observations the rev. gentleman concluded a most interesting discourse, which was listened to throughout with marked attention.

Mr. E. Todd seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

Mr. T. Cronhelm proposed the next resolution, to the effect that an auxiliary be formed at Sandymount, to the Hibernian Bible Society. He observed that it was a practical resolution, and required no observations from him to recommend it to the meeting, especially after the astonishing facts they had just listened to of the good effects of the working of the society. He believed it was a duty incumbent on all to aid and co-operate in a work so unsectarian in its character and so beneficial to society. In the constitution of the proposed auxiliary at Sandymount, it was intended to embrace the names not only of the clergymen and immediate friends of the society in the neighbourhood, but also a number of ladies who would lend their valuable aid in carrying out the work. (Hear, hear).

Mr. J. B. Doyle seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

The meeting concluded with the singing of the doxology.

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.

Thursday, One o'Clock, a.m.

CESSION OF LOMBARDY TO SARDINIA.

BERNE, SEPT. 21.—Advices have been received from Zurich which announce the arrival of a courier from Vienna, with instructions to draw up the instrument for the cession of Lombardy to Sardinia. No allusion is made to the Duchies. It is hoped that the treaty of peace will be signed in a few days.

BOLOGNA.

SEPT. 21.—The members of the deputation from the assembly of Romagna to the King of Sardinia have been named. The deputation is composed of Count Bentivoglio, Count Cozzidini, Marquis Tonarc, Count Salooni, M. Laderchi, M. Scarabelli, Vice-President; and M. Marescotti, Secretary to the National Assembly.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, SEPT. 21.—M. de Dexambrois had a consultation yesterday with the French Ambassador, after which a courier was immediately despatched to Turin.

THE VISIT OF THE KING OF THE BELGIANS TO BIARRITZ.

PARIS, SEPT. 21.—It is asserted that the result of the visit of the King of the Belgians to Biarritz was fully successful. MM. Blanqui and Boichot have arrived at Marseilles, stating their intention to avail themselves of the general amnesty.

TUSCANY.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* speaks of the scheme to place a Belgian Prince on the throne of Tuscany as a ridiculous canard.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail despatched on Monday, for China and Australia, was the largest ever known, consisting of 204 boxes.

HUGHES, THE ABSCONDING ATTORNEY.

Hughes, the attorney of Gresham-street, who absconded with liabilities to the extent of £200,000, and had been captured by a London detective in Australia, was this day brought up at the Guildhall. The case was remanded for a week.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, WEDNESDAY.—Funds remain firm at yesterday's prices. In other departments of Stock Exchange firmness prevails, but business is now too small to give a stimulus to prices.

FUNDS AND SHARES—SEPT. 21.

Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 6¼; Caledonians, 87¾ 8; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 74½-5½; Great Northern, 101½; Great Western 60¾ 1; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 95½-6; Great Northern A, 85-6; Leeds Northern, 41½-5; London and North-Western, 93½-4; London and South Western, 92½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 35½-6; Midland, 104¾ 5; North British, 59¼; South Eastern, 75¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 88¾-9; York and North Midland, 71¾-2¼; Chester and Holyhead, 49½. Consols closed steady at 95⅝-¾. Shares steady and firm all day, closing good at above quotations. Considerable demand for Luxemburgs and Meuse, which close firm; Canadians dull; French better.

FRENCH FUNDS.

12-20 P.M.—Bourse continues without animation; Rentes open at 68.95.

3-30 P.M.—Rentes closed firm at 69.5, being a further improvement on yesterday's prices of ¼ per cent.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN TRAFFIC.—£83,417; increase; £1,115, including Carlisle receipts in both years.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, SEPTEMBER 21ST.—Sugar quiet; 195 hds. 89 barrels Porto Rio sold at rather easier rates: low to fine yellow, 38s.; to 45s. 6d. Coffee—Public sales done at full rates so far; Cuba, sold at 65s. 6d. to 73s. 6d. Tea market firm; common-congou, 1s. 5d. sellers. Rice, steady; 1,000 bags Rangoon sold at 6s. 9d. Sago, 250 boxes, sold at 16s. to 17s. 6d. Saltpetre firm; little inquiry. Jute—6,500 bags are selling at about previous rates. Tallow market is firmer to-day; 57s. 3d. on spot; 57s. 6d offered for last months.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, SEPT. 21ST—Sugar firm; 400 bags Bengal sold at 40s., and 120 hogsheads indirect Cuba at 35s. Molasses—325 puncheons Cienfuegos indirect sold at 16s. 6d. Cocoa—160 bags Pera at 57s. 6d. Rice—2,000 bags Rangoon at 9s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, SEPT. 21.—8,000 bales sold, including 1,000 on speculation and export; market without change; 1,000 Surats, 4½ to 5⅜; 8,000 Egyptians, 7¾ to 10; 200 Brazils, 7¼ to 7½; 120 Maranham, 7¾; 100 Pernams, 7¾; 5,980 Americans, 5¼ to 5⅞.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, WEDNESDAY.—Beasts, 1,912; sheep and lambs, 9,116; calves, 94. Prices—Best beef, 6d. to 6½d.; middling, 5d. to 5d½; cows, 4d. to 5d.; best wedders, 7d. to 7½d.; ewes 5d. to 6d.; lambs, 6d. to 7d.; calves, 5d. to 7d. per lb.

GLASGOW CORN MARKET, SEPT. 21ST.—Wheat—Demand less active than on Monday, but foreign firmly held for 3d. to 6d. per 240lbs. over prices of this day week; for choice samples of new extreme advance freely paid. Flour in moderate request, at an improvement of 6d. per sack. Barley dull, and tendency downwards. Beans and peas drooping. Oats—Irish the turn against sellers; old Scotch dearer. Oatmeal receded 6d. to 1s. per load.

LEICESTER RACES.

Handicap Plate—Apennine, 1st; Star, 2nd. Five ran.

Belvoir—Tuse, 1st; Mr. Sykes, 2nd.

Ladies' Plate—Catherine Logie, 1st; Little Agnes, 2nd; Dane, 3rd. Seven ran.

DONCASTER RACES.

Broadgate Park Stakes—Frivola, 1st; Tynan, 2nd; Ripon, 3rd. Five ran.

Leicestershire Handicap—Archduchess, 1st; Ferndale, 2nd; Woman in Black, 3rd. Seven ran.

LEICESTER, WEDNESDAY.—Arrived—Out of Georgiana, Ripon, La Hollandaise, Archduchess, Greek, Little Agnes, Little Poll, Lady Trespass, Greta, Pactolus, and Queen of South.

The following appeared in our Second Edition of Yesterday:—

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

According to the *Times* in Italy there is an increasing expectation of the announcement from Biarritz, of an adjustment of the Italian question, which will be followed by the introduction of financial proposals to the markets both in Paris and London.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

The Bombay mail, of August 20th, has arrived. The letters for Liverpool were despatched by the earliest morning train.

English news to July 26th had reached Bombay by telegraph.

Referring to the case of the discharged soldiers, the Bombay *Gazette* says, that the Bengal regiments, 5,800 men, have taken their discharge, and about 2,300 men are expected to embark from Madras, and 2,100 from Bombay. Two vessels were to sail for England in a few days with about 450 on board each of them. It is at this junction that the Ambassador at China has applied to the Governor-General for troops. The *Gazette* asks where are they to come from? The expiring movements of the rebels are confined to predatory excursions in bands of 50 to 500. The excitement in the Punjaub among the Mahomedan population seems to have passed away with the festival Muhurrim. The 5th Madras Cavalry, chiefly composed of Mahomedans, threatened to create disturbances.

COMMERCIAL.

In cotton an active business doing at 5 to 6 rupees higher. The telegram from England was expected to cause some depression. Freights rather better. Cotton to Liverpool 20 to 22, for seeds the rate to Liverpool 15. Market for cotton piece goods looking up; gray goods improved in price and inquiry; bleached and fancy goods also advanced. In yarns heavy arrivals had prevented a rise. Metals firm, [illegible]

lower. The salt trade in India is expected to be thrown open, subject to an excise duty.

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, TUESDAY NIGHT.—The screw-steamer City of Washington, from New York on the 10th inst., arrived here at midnight, bringing 40 cabin and 233 steerage passengers, and 613,429 dols. in specie. She landed 44 passengers, and proceeded for Liverpool at 1, a.m.

Political news unimportant.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 9.—The reaction so long expected in the silk market begins to be felt; the decline not yet heavy enough for special remark. There was a large business done in centrals to-day, at a decline of ¼ to ½ from yesterday's prices. Sales this morning were at 70⅜. Breadstuffs firmer. Southern flour, fair demand. Rye firm, at 83c. to 84c. Barley quiet. Coffee firm. Cotton —there was a pause in market, dealers waiting private advices before doing much. Middling uplands 11⅞. Pork firm. Beef fair demand, prices unchanged. Tallow, sales 2,000lbs., at 10⅝c. Tea steady, with good demand. Freights steady, and rather firmer to English ports.

NEW ORLEANS, SEPT. 9.—Cotton sales to-day 3,500 bales; prices steadier. Middling 11c. to 11⅛c. Corn dull. Pork steady. Sterling exchange 9 to 9⅝ premium. Savannah cotton market inactive.

THE TEA MARKET.

In the *Times* City Article of this morning, it is said the Tea Market shows much firmness at the late advices and, in some instances, higher prices have been obtained.

MISCELANEOUS.

Colonel Wildman died yesterday, at his seat, Newstead Abbey.

The steamer Express, from Southampton to Jersey. got on rocks yesterday morning. Mails and passengers saved.

Mr. Spencer, eldest son of the Right Hon. Spencer Percival, died at Weymouth, yesterday, after a few hours ilness.

Lord Palmerston yesterday cut the first sod of the Andover Railway line intending ultimately to effect a communication between Southampton and the corn-fields in South Wales, and the manufacturing districts of the North. His Lordship alluded to the scheme as accomplishing the connection of Southampton and Liverpool.

The building of a perfect squadron of men-of-war is being carried on with great activity in the Pembroke dockyard. There are on the stocks a 3 decker of 102 guns, and one 90 gunship; 3 first-class frigates, 51 guns, besides 5 smaller vessels. At the weekly meeting of the Master Builders yesterday the return from 30 masters, who strictly adhere to the declaration, shew that they had in their employ 4,242 men.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(Daily News' City Article.)

The funds opened with continued tendency to improvement, but this was checked during the morning by the circumstance that the purchase by Government Brokers for account of the Savings' Bank, was limited to £500. Consols instead of £10,000 as hitherto; in the afternoon, however, more business wash sown, and a fresh advance of one-eighth per cent., was established; in several of the other markets, especially that for British Railway Stocks, the tendency was upward; the demand for money was brisker to-day; the large sum of £108,000 in gold was sent into the Bank to-day.

(Times' City Article.)

The English funds opened at a reaction of one-eighth per cent., but prices resumed their steadiness before the close. The diminished purchases, on account of the savings bank, did not seem to affect quotations. The market was ultimately strengthened by a further large amount of gold being taken to the bankers well as by the announcement of another Australian arrival. At the Bank to-day there was an increased demand for money; the rate in open market continues about 2¾ per cent. The railway market has been inactive, but with a very strong appearance. The abundance of money continues to exercise a doubly favourable influence in the department, by discouraging sales, and at the same time increasing the desire to invest; the letters from Petersburg states that Mr. J. B. Kempe, the tallow speculator is expected to pay about 40 or 50 per cent. The St. Petersburg rate of Exchange to-day, being 34¼, the profit on remitting gold to London would be 10 per cent., but there is none to be had, and the merchants are obliged to buy bills at a constantly increasing loss, and the integrity of the currency is practically a fiction, causing apprehension of a new confiscation or compromise as regards the circulating medium.

BAILBEORO' (COUNTY CAVAN) FAIR.—Baileboro', Sept. 20.—We had a very fine day for our fair on yesterday, which was pretty largely attended with purchasers, and well supplied with stock of every description. The sheep fair was crowded, and the amount of business transacted therein was larger than I have seen in this department for some seasons past. Good wedders brought from £2 10s. to £3 2s. 6d. each; hogget ditto, from 45s. to 55s. each; ewes of a superior quality sold well, and brought remunerative figures. Hogget sheep in general were in demand at from 30s. to 52s. 6d., and 55s. each. Mutton rated as follows:—Prime quality, wedder, 6½d. to 7d. per lb; inferior, from 5¾d. to 6¼d. per ditto; good ewe, 5½d. to 6d.; interior description downwards in proportion. In the horned cattle line we had a very fair show. Beeves were scarce, but any present met with a sharp demand at from 56s. to 62s. per cwt. in sink, inferior descriptions brought from 40s. upwards, according to quality. Sales in stores and dry cattle were effected but slowly, and a great proportion of those present were driven off the green for want of purchasers. Two year-old-store bullocks ranged at from £7 10s. to £3 each; heifers of like age brought from £6 to £8 per head. Three-year-old heifers sold at from £7 to £9 each. The show of springers and milkers was rather small, nor were the in great request. Prices may be quoted at from £8 to £14 per head. Young cattle were numerous, and realised from 55s. to 75s. and 80s. per head. There was a large supply of pigs, and a brisk business done in them. Prices showed a tendency towards advancing, and from 45s. to 50s. were readily obtained. Store pigs were in good request, at from £3 to £4 for good one, and smaller sorts at from 30s. to £2. Sucklings and weanlings brought from 12s. to 22s. 6d. each.

PUBLIC PRAYER MEETING.—There will be a public prayer meeting on this (Wednesday) evening, in the Board-room of the Molyneux Asylum, entrance through the hall-door, Peter-street, to commence at half past seven o'clock. The public are earnestly and affectionately invited to attended.

The following appeared in our Third Edition of Yesterday:—

ITALY.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing last night says: the Government Report of the day, said to be based on private despatch from Biarritz, is, that Tuscany is to be reigned over by King Leopold's second son, and Parma and Modena under the Archduke Maximilian son-in-law of the King of the Belgians, and brother of the Emperor Francis Joseph. These reports, though they have been widely spread, and caused an improvement on the Bourse, may, however, prove utterly groundless. Such an arrangement would be decidely favourable to Austria. Marshal Serrano has been appointed Captain-General of Cuba.

THE MAILS.

The mail steamship Northam arrived at Aden on the 5th instant, making little water, and she was to continue her voyage to Bombay the following morning.

The Ellora has arrived at Southampton, with Lisbon mails of the 17th.

Exchange on London 42⅞ to 43⅛.

ATTEMPT TO UPSET A RAILWAY TRAIN.

MULTIFARNHAM, TUESDAY.—The case of the Midland Great Western Railway against Jane and Mary Quin, aged fifteen years and ten years, and against two boys of twelve years, Connor and Connolly, for laying stones on the rails, with intent to upset the train, came on before Mr. Cronin, R.M., Sir Percy Nugent, Bart., and P. E. Murphy, Esq.

Mr. Egan, Solicitor, attended on the part of the company.

William Brophy, inspector of the works, was the first witness examined, who deposed to his being on the train coming from the Cavan junction on Thursday last, when he perceived two stones placed on the rail near the quarry at Lacken to which he promptly called the attention of Perry, the engine-driver, who shut off his steam and slackened speed to save the train as much as he could, and partially succeeded, as the wheel-guard struck the stones, and fortunately turned them off the line, by which the train escaped, and the passengers were preserved from injury. Just at the same moment Brophy's attention was attracted to the prisoners, two girls and two boys, whom he perceived running with great haste away from the spot. He jumped off the engine and gave chase, and came up with three of them, one of the boys having got away. On asking their names, the elder girl gave the name of Reilly for herself and her sister, and denied having any knowlege of the act, while the boy Connolly dropped on his knees, began to cry, and said it was not he who put on the stones, but Anne Quin and her sister. [illegible] on the engine into Mullingar and lodged in gaol for examination.

After taking the evidence, all the parties pleaded guilty of a common trespass on the line, and were fined £2 and costs. The railway authorities assented, having become satisfied that no malice was intended, and that the act, although most wanton and dangerous, was not deliberate, and was only the result of ignorance and inexperience, while they also considered that the fine and public exposure of such conduct would prove a sufficient prevention against a recurrence of the outrage, and an adequate guarantee for the safety of the public.

DUNLEER (COUNTY LOUTH) FAIR—DUNLEER, 19TH SEPTEMBER.—This was a very good business fair, and many holders sold to advantage. There was a large show of prime beef, which was readily disposed of from 56s. to fully 60s. per cwt. A gentleman named Smith, living at Piperstown, near Drogheda, sold a lot of fat heifers at from 15*l.* to 16*l.* each, which fully reached the latter figure. A Mr. Keappock also sold a number which fully realised 60s. Bullocks (stores) of two years sold at from 9*l.* to 13*l.* per head, and met ready offers. Three year old heifers (stores) brought from 7*l.* to 10*l.* each; two years old ditto from 6*l.* to 8*l.* each, and yearlings from 3*l.* to 5*l.* 10s. each. Good dairy cattle and springers were in demand, but inferior descriptions were a drug. The former brought from 8*l.* to 15*l.* each. There was an average show of dry cattle and strippers, which sold at from 5*l.* to 12*l.* per head, according to quality. In the sheep market the green was fully stocked, and the business carried on with great activity. Wedder mutton brought from 5½d. to 6½d., and ewe ditto from 5d. to 6d. Some lots of lambs sold at from 20s. to 32s. each. In proportion to the other branches of the fair the pig department was small; there were, however, a goodly number of lots exhibited, and prime descriptions brought from 46s. to 48s. per cwt. on the foot. Young pigs and stores brought average figures. The horse fair was small, principally consisting of farming colts, which were disposed of cheap.

FINEA FAIR, SEPT. 19.—The fair of Finea, in consequence of the fairs of Navan and Strokestown falling on the same day as this fair, was left comparatively idle. Horses, of which there was a large supply, were low in price, and not a good demand. A few good family horses were picked up at £20 to £25. There were a great many excellent plough horses, but they were not much sought after. A few field horses sold at £35 to £40. All kinds of cattle ruled lower than in Edgeworthstown. Calves, 35s. to £3; two-year-old heifers and bullocks from £7 to £13; milch and dry cows, £8 10s. to £14 10s.; lambs, 20s. to 27s. 6d.; sheep, 40s. to 46s; pigs, £3 to £7 10s. Both buyers and sellers dissatisfied. The cattle were not as good as those usually exhibited at this fair.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN THE NORTH.—The meetings and services, having direct reference to the great religious work now so steadily progressing, which have been held since our last, have been attended with results quite as satisfactory as those which we had previously to notice, although not publicly manifested by such obvious symptoms of "impression." The number of convictions, and, following these, the proportion of conversions, continue steadily to augment, and frequently occur in places where they would least be expected, and which the spiritual movement had not before reached. The cases of moral reformation among persons who had formerly been regardless or careless of religious duties are, in many instances, as remarkable as they are gratifying, and constitute a feature in the Revival work which is one of the strongest proofs of its Divine origin. Another evidence of its extension and reality is the greatly-increased demand for religious publications of every class, from the "big ha' Bible" down to the humble tract and fly-sheet.—*Banner of Ulster.*

SUPPER AND PRESENTATION AT THE BARRACKS.—On Monday night last, a large and pleasant meeting took place at the sergeants' quarters, in our barracks, for the purpose of entertaining Sergeant-Major Biggins at supper, and presenting that worthy non-commissioned officer with a handsome electro-plated tea and coffee service, purchased at the establishment of Messrs. M'Neilly Brothers, Donegall-place. The recipient of this highly-complimentary presentation is, we understand, about to retire from the army, after twenty-one or more years' service, four of which he has been sergeant-major on connexion with the 14th Depot Battalion, a portion of his time being spent in India. Quartermaster-Sergeant Eaton occupied the chair in a most efficient manner; and as the testimonial had been subscribed for by all the non-commissioned officers of the battalion, there were present on the occasion a large muster of sergeants in their respective grades. After a substantial and comfortably-served supper, the presentation was made by the chairman in a very appropriate and effective speech, to which Sergeant-Major Biggin made a suitable reply. The evening was spent in a soldierly, and of course, heartily hilarious manner, all the loyal toasts being drunk with enthusiasm, and the fourth estate coming in for a share of the honors of the occasion.—*Northern Whig.*

SCHAMYL.—Schamyl, it is said, abandoned by his people, has been given up a prisoner of war to the Russians. Such is the gratitude of the Caucasians. At the age of sixty-two, after being for twenty-five years the victorious chieftain of the Caucasus, and causing the deaths of at least half-a-million Russians, he is at last surrendered, with a baseness characteristic of Asiatics, into the hands of his life-long enemies.

The *Sentinelle du Jura* says:—"We are happy to state that, according to letters from the wine districts, the situation of the vineyards is considered more favourable than was predicted some time ago. In fact, in some places where the vintage has been commenced, the result obtained is satisfactory."

BITING A LIP OFF.—On Saturday night, John M'Cann a denizen of Back Wynd, was taken into custody by the police on a charge of having, while squabbling with a man named Quigley, bitten off the latter's under lip.—*Glasgow Mail.*

MADAME MARIO.—Mr. Frederick White writes:—"As various correspondents have circulated details, more amusing than accurate, respecting my sister, Madame Mario, allow me to state that she and her husband are now safe in Switzerland. Before they left Bologna the Governor, M. Cipriani, apologised, privately, for their having been imprisoned, and for ordering them to leave Central Italy, justifying these steps as measures of precaution rendered necessary by the peculiar exigencies of the time, but he acquitted them entirely of any revolutionary designs."

Edward Church, Esq., Sub-Inspector of Constabulary, has at his own request, been transferred from Slane Co. Meath, to Athboy, in same county, by Sir Henry Brownrigg, C. B. Inspector-General of Constabulary, dating from 1st October 1859.

MARRIED.

Wiseheart and Ballantine—On the 20th inst. at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. B. Gibson, Mr. John S. Wiseheart, junr. of Lower Sackville-street, to Isabella, eldest daughter of Mr. Alexander Ballantine of Dorset-street.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPTEMBER 21.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	95⅝ ¾
Account	95¾ ⅞
New Threes, ...	shut.
NOON FUNDS.	
Consols money, ...	95⅝ ¾
Consols for Account, ...	95¾
ONE P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	95⅝ ¾
Account	95¾ ⅞
New Threes, ...	shut.
2. 15. P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money and Account	95⅝ ¾
New Threes	Shut.
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	95⅝ ¾
Account, ...	95¾ ⅞
New Threes, ...	shut.

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 23 5; Great Northern, 101; Great Western, 60¾ 60⅞; London and North Western, 93⅞; Midland, 104⅞; South Eastern, 75¾; Grand Trunk, 35⅞; Mexican, 21⅛. Consols opened 95⅝ ¾. They are now steady at 95⅝ exactly. Shares extremely inactive at about last night's closing rates; Caledonians and Great Westerns very firm; Canadians and French steady.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—SEPTEMBER 21.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per cent consols	95¼
New 3 per cent Stock	94⅞
Ditto for new account 13th October	94⅞
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Dublin and Wickow 4½ per cent. of £1000 ...	100¼
Limerick and Ennis 5 per cent of £500 ...	100
Waterford and Limerick 5 per cent of £500 ...	100
JOINT STOCK BANKS.	
Hibernian Bank	33¼
National Bank	57¼
Royal Bank of Ireland	23¾
STEAM.	
British and Irish	38¼
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building ...	52½
City of Dublin Steam Co. 50*l*. Shares, improved ...	95¾
Ditto Half Shares, ...	47½
Ditto shares of 1836	44¼
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Commercial Building Co.	34½
Consumers' Gas Co	8¼
Grand Canal Company,...	37 xd
MINES.	
Carysfort Mining Co. (Limited)	15s
General Mining Company of Ireland (Limited) ...	3¾
Mining Company of Ireland (Limited)	13
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	48½
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Belfast Junction	43¼
Dublin and Wicklow	5¼ ½
Dunldalk and Enniskillen	13¼ xd
Great Southern and Western	106¼
Killarney Junction	14
Midland Gt. Western and Royal Canal	52¾ xd
Waterford and Limerick	26¼
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Dublin and Wicklow six per cent. perpetual ...	20¼
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual ...	10
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual ...	98¼

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols........	94¾ 95	95	95¼	94¾	94¾	
Ditto Account..........				94¾ ⅞	94¾ ⅞	94¾ 95
3 per Cent. Stock.........						
New 3 per Cent. Stock....	94½	94⅝	94⅝	94¾ ⅞	94⅝	[illegible]
Ditto Account...........			94⅝	94¾		94⅞
Bank Stock............	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LONDON CORN MARKET, SEPTEMBER 21.—Few whea buyers at market; where sales were made, Monday's prices are obtained; supply of oats large again, trade slow; sweet qualities bring full prices; other kinds, as on Monday; other articles unaltered.

USBORNE'S REPORT.—Heavy supply of oats, moderate of other grain; wheat of all sorts same as Monday; flour fully as dear; maize not so strong; barley quite as good; beans and peas lifeless; oats not worse, as many go to warehouse.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, SEPT. 21.—Still unchanged. Sales probably about 7,000 bales. Imports, 5,631 bales; previously, 7,099.

CORK CORN MARKET, SEPT. 20.—White wheat, 18s. to 23s.; red, 20s. to 21s. 9; oats, 10s. to 12s. 4d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, SEPT. 20.—1sts. 108s.; 2nds. 104s.; 3rds. 94s.; 4ths. 86s.; 5ths. 72s.; 6ths. 52s.—2,000 in market.

SHIPPING.

BELFAST.—Arrived—Jupiter, Buence; Hampden, Taganrog; Crest of the Ocean, New York.

QUEENSTOWN.—Arrived—British Lion, Quebec, Cork, Charlotte Memel; Melosa, Sulina; Malvina, Verdt, Tanganrog, and Falmouth, for Cork; John and Richard, Havannah; Atalanta, New York; Vermis, Cronstadt; Belushabrador, City of Washington (s.s.); New York and Liverpool, proceeded. Off—Huron Demerara, to Liverpool.

WIND AND WEATHER.

IRISH.—Belfast, W., by S., fine, cold; Londonderry, E. fine; Coleraine, S., fine; Dublin, S.W., fine; Cork, N.N.W. fine; Queenstown, W.S.W., fine; Waterford, S.E., fine; Limerick, N.W., dull; Kingstown, W., fine; Bray, N.E. fine.

ENGLISH.—Gravesend, calm, heavy rain; Dover, S., rain Bradford, S.W., wet; Doncaster, W., wet; Hartlepool, S.W., dull; Newcastle, N.W., Sunderland; S., fine; Wakefield, N., rain.

Correspondence.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, TUESDAY EVENING.—You will have received by telegram, the verdict of the Weymouth jury in the Great Eastern case; It is "Accidental Death," with a "rider" censuring the mechanical arrangement and censuring the engineers for want of caution.

What was peculiar about the inquest, was the point blank contradiction between Scott Russell and the Chairman of the Company. Scott Russell said he was no longer responsible for the engineers; he went on board invited by the company, and gave his assistance, but the engines were no longer his—he ceased managing them after the fourth trial in the river, the men in charge were no longer in his pay, and he was no longer at any expense. On the other hand, the company, and all its officers, stoutly swear that the trip was the "contractor's trip," and that the engines were not out of Mr. Scott Russell's hands, until the ship arrived at Holyhead. There does not appear a single line of writing to fix the question, everything is left to loose verbal understandings, and the general blundering was disgraceful. Certainly but for their unconquerable perseverance, and staunch courage in never giving in, the thickheadedness of the English nation would be the ruin of the State; it would drag down any less plucky race.

Poor Brunel, who died a few days ago, was a marked illustration of the dogged obstinacy and defiant perseverance of the English character. He ridiculed Scott Russell's proposal to launch the Great Eastern for £15,000; it was entirely too much; his own style of launching cost the company £100,000. But such accidental failures never shook Brunel's confidence in his own genius; he seemed to take it as a matter of course that there should be failures and blunders from time to time. At one time he adopted, against the opinion of all practical men, a new kind of Roman cement, to be used in railway bridge-building; he built one large bridge on the Great Western with it, and the bridge, as was predicted, came to the ground in a few months. "Gentlemen," said Brunel, entering the board-room, "I congratulate you on the fall of —— bridge." "Congratulate us! why, it will cost £10,000 to repair the accident." "True; but I was about to build 200 bridges with the same cement, and the fall of the first has altered my intention. So you are spared all further loss."

Very little gleams of light come occasionally to light up the murky sky of foreign politics. A writer in a French paper gives an account of the discussions at Zurich; it would appear from this that everything is unsettled, frontiers, duchies, fortresses, confederation—still even the Iron Crown which Francis Joseph removed from Monza and will give up. There is an order of the Iron Crown instituted by Napoleon I. and of which the Emperor of Austria became Sovereign in 1815. The right of granting this decoration is now claimed by Victor Emmanuel, but Austria retains both the Crown and the right. The French plenipotentiary suggested that both the Emperor and the King should have the power of nomination as in the case of the Golden Fleece, to which both Austria and Spain can bestow decorations. Talking of Austria, I saw a long lettter from Vienna yesterday, hinting that King Leopold's journey to Biarritz was to arrange with Louis Napoleon some new plan for making his son-in-law (Archduke Max) almost independent Sovereign of Venetia.

I notice that the *London Gazette* recognises the righst of Signor Farini, (Italian historian, sometime correspondent of Lord John Russell, and called by popular election Dictator of Modena), to issue decrees regulating the commerce of Modena; at last his decrees are regularly notified and registered in that official journal. What would the envoy of the Duke of Modena say if he had an envoy? But that illustrious Duke, late ruler of 500,000 subjects, always declined to recognise Queen Victoria, being himself the legitimate heir of our "legitimate" sovereigns the Stuarts. He never recognised Louis Phillipe, and he also ignores Louis Napoleon and Isabella of Spain. His ignorance is rather extensive.

It is said that following Louis Napoleon's instructions, Victor Emmanuel will directly refuse to accept the annexation of the Romagna to his kingdom. If this should be the case it will be a curious commentary on the insincerity of Louis Napoleons declaration in the *Moniteur*, for it he were honestly anxious for the restoration of the banished Dukes, his "little brother" in Turin would have readily obeyed a hint to say nothing of annexation. How it will all end it is hard to say; people still talk of Prince Napoleon, but I still believe that a solution so unsatisfactory, is all but impossible.

To turn to pleasanter topics, I see that the programme of the Covent Garden English Opera, includes the name (as debutante) of Miss Fanny Cruise—Irish, I presume, from old recollections of that family name in the history of the Irish stage. Mdlle Parapa, who ("not to put too fine a point on it,") failed at the Italian Opera the season before last, is now to appear as an English singer, Miss Parapa. She is a large, and rather handsome young lady, but has not life enough as an actress. As a singer she is pretty fair. The management announce that the same arrangements as to booking places free of charge, and the absence of all charges in the house will be maintained, but no reform of this kind was thoroughly carried out in Covent Garden or anywhere except in the Adelphi. At Covent Garden the men did not come forward so impudently expecting a gratuity as of old, and they never asked for it, but it was easy to see that they expected you to give it to them on the sly, as railway guards who show extra civility will take a gratuity if judiciously offered. But at the Adelphi the female attendants neither expected a gratuity nor would take it. I saw one of them distinctly refuse a shilling offered by a country gentleman thankful for getting such a comfortable seat, and forgetting that all the seats in the house were equally comfortable. In fact, as a general rule, female attendants in public places are never so impertinent as men; they have more delicacy, and then they cannot "bully" their own sex at least.

Two new pieces are to be produced at the Princess', at its re-opening next Saturday—"Joy Hall," by Oxenford (Dramatic critic of the *Times*), and "Love and Fortune," by Planche. The Adelphi is to re-open next Monday with *One Touch of Nature*, a petite comedy, very successful a few weeks ago, "Love and Hunger" and the "Babes in the Wood" revived. Miss Annie Sedgwick has returned to the Haymarket, and is playing genteel comedy.

I see announced a new monthly magazine, evidently intended as the organ of the school of "Muscular Christianity," as it is called. It will be entitled "MacMillan's Magazine." (MacMillan is the publisher of all Kingsley's works and of "Tom Brown's School Days.") David Masson will be the editor of the new periodical. As I am on a literary gossip I may mention that Alfred Tennyson has returned from Portugal, and that Austin Layard has gone back to Italy to copy frescoes from old churches.

THE BISHOP OF BANGOR.—We are truly pleased to find that the Lord Bishop of Bangor, since his induction, has been making himself highly popular, as well by the tolerant and truly Christian spirit that characterise the doctrines promulgated by him when in the pulpit, as by the friendly urbanity manifested by him when visiting the domiciles of his humble neighbours. A short time back, his lordship, while on his friendly visiting excursions, accompanied by a beneficed clergyman, entered the house of an humble cottager, when the following colloquy took place:—Clergyman—John Jones, I have called to introduce the Lord Bishop to you. Bishop (taking him cordially by the hand)—How do you do, John Jones? I hope you are in good health? John Jones—Thank you, my lord, I am very well in health, and as comfortable as labouring men generally are. Mr. —— has been good enough to introduce your lordship; perhaps your lordship will be good enough to introduce him to me, for I never saw him in my house before.—*Carnarvon Herald.*

LATE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE IN CORK.—We are authorised to state that the cause assigned for the commission of the late melancholy attempt at suicide, in the account of that occurrence which appeared in yesterday's *Herald*, is incorrect. We understand that extreme nervous excitement was the real cause of this desperate attempt at self-destruction. We are gratified, however, to learn that Mr. Fleming is progressing most favourably, and that unless some unexpected change takes place, there is every hope entertained of his recovery, as his mind is perfectly collected, and he only complains of some pain in the dorsal region.—*Cork Herald.*

ONE OF THE REASONS.—Two countrymen went into a hatter's to buy one of them a hat. They were delighted with the sample, inside the crown of which was inserted a looking-glass. "What is the glass for?" said one of the men. The other, impatient at such a display of rural ignorance, exclaimed—"What for? why, for the man who buys the hat to see how it fits him."

GROCERS AND VINTNERS' SOCIETY.

The usual weekly meeting of this society was held yesterday at one o'clock, in their committee-rooms, William-street.—

MR. GILLIGAN in the chair.

The was rather a small collection of members, and fines were put down against two or three gentlemen for non-attendance.

The President handed in the yearly subscriptions of £1 2s. 6d., from Mr. Matthew Hand, of Dorset-street; and the same amount from Mr. Kerry of Earl-street.

Mr. Carey then moved that Mr. Carroll, of the Bleeding-Horse Tavern, Upper Camden-street, be admitted a member of the society.

Mr. Thomas Monks seconded the motion.—Admitted.

Mr. Carroll's subscription was then handed in.

The Secretary said that, if personal testimony as to the character of this new member was required, he could state, having lived in the neighbourhood of Mr. Carroll almost from childhood, that he had had every opportunity of judging of his reputation, and had always found it to be that of a man entitled to the highest respect.

The President next handed in the subscription of £5 from the Messrs. Read, brewers, of Chambers-street. It would be superfluous for him then to the respectability of this firm, as it was well known by the trading citizens of Dublin. (Hear, hear.) But, in referring to their name, a matter struck him which he thought it right to allude to briefly. They had lately taken into their employment a person of the name of Thomas Pakenham, who had been an overseer in the police of the car and carriage licence department. That gentleman, having retired with respectability from the police, obtained an appointment from the Messrs. Read. He (the President) was proud to find that the very persons under whom he (Mr. Pakenham) was placed were the first to come forward and bear testimony to his high character. The job-masters of Dublin had also taken the same course towards him, and it was highly gratifying to think that this gentleman, who, it was to be hoped, would one day become a member of the society, had so conducted himself as to merit the approbation of all parties. The President then moved a vote of thanks to the Messrs. Read, for their liberal subscription.

Mr. Murphy seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Secretary said there had been a matter before the society for a very considerable time, but which he was happy to say had come to a most successful termination. He alluded to Mr. Byrne's case. There had been a complaint made by that gentleman against a police-constable, for, in the first place, not having done his duty, and in the next for exceeding it. The facts had already been frequently discussed, and it was, therefore, unnecessary to re-open them. The inquiry which had been sought for took place before Mr. O'Farrell, on Friday last, and that gentleman gave Mr. Byrne every possible facility for the conducting of his case. After a lengthened investigation, the Commissioner censured the policeman, and imposed a penalty upon him, which, at the request of Mr. Byrne, was reduced to a mere nominal fine of 2s. 6d. Neither Mr. Byrne nor the society had any object in wishing to punish the policeman, but as a great principle was involved in it—namely, whether persons in the trade of vintners were to have the protection of the police at all, the matter had been brought under the notice of the Commissioners. There was no class of traders more heavily taxed than they, and, instead of being accorded the protection they ought naturally to expect, they had for a very long time been totally denied it. (Hear, hear.) In the present instance, Mr. O'Farrell not only recognised the principle, but directed that police-constables, upon all occasions, should abide by their order of May, 1858, authorising them to enter any house for the purpose of removing obstructions. Mr. Byrne had written to him (the secretary) giving an account of what took place before the Commissioners, and concluding by warmly thanking the IRISH TIMES newspaper, and the *Freeman's Journal*, for the full and efficient reports they had given of this case. (Hear, hear.)

The President then called the attention of the society to a report which had that morning appeared in the columns of the *Freeman's Journal*, of a case in which a young man named Kennedy, appeared on summons to answer the complaint of Mr. Terence M'Cabe, proprietor of the Carlisle Tavern, Bachelor's-walk, who charged him and another party with having assaulted him, and used abusive and insulting language towards him on the night of the 9th instant, while in his house. It was a great misfortune that in such cases as this the understanding should exist that the police would not interfere, as it frequently happened that young men, calling themselves "gentlemen," not dreading their interference, were in the habit of conducting themselves in the most gross and indecent manner in the publican's house where they came for refreshment.

The Chairman suggested that as the case before the magistrate had not yet been finally adjudicated upon it would be better to reserve any observations regarding it for another occasion.

The President said that he was sure when he had concluded, the course he was about pursuing would be approved of. It was a very strange state of affairs that a man should be dragged from his house, and be obliged to fight his way back again through a rude crowd, while a constable who stood at the opposite side of the street had to come over to prevent the door from being burst open. He (the President) thought it was the duty of that society to lend Mr. M'Cabe its assistance. (Hear, hear.) The President then moved—"That the secretary be instructed to aid and assist Mr. M'Cabe by legal advice next Thursday (this day), in the event of the case going for trial; and that he (the secretary) be directed to instruct the solicitor of the society on the subject."

Mr. Nixon seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Secretary read a letter addressed to him from the Rev. Michael Fitzgerald, P.P. of Rathkeale, Archdeacon of the Diocese of Limerick. The following is a copy:—

"Rathkeale, Co. Limerick, Sept. 16th, 1859.

"SIR,—Understanding that you are the secretary to a society, having for its object to guard persons in the position of grocers and dealers in spirits, from the abuses of power by police and local authorities. I am induced to beg your advice on a case in which, in truth, I have no personal interest, more than arises from the love of justice and fair play, and a desire to check local abuses and tyranny. The police here are frequently over-vigilant. Some time since, by order of the magistrates, the bakers' shops were closed for two or three Sundays wholly. At last some one discovered, to the great joy of the bakers' and their customers, that this was all in the very teeth of the Bakers' Act.

"The case now in question relates to an occurrence in the house of a Mr. Thomas Purcell, a very wealthy and a most respectable man, engaged in various gainful pursuits, and amongst the rest in a grocery and public-house in this town. On the night of Sunday, 4th inst., his children were ill with meazles—two were de paired of, his eldest girl about nine years, who died in the course of that week, and an infant which, contrary to expectation, recovered. A neighbour at the opposite side of the street, accompanied by his wife, came across between the hours of nine and ten, on a visit of inquiry and condolence, as usual on such occasions. The wife went up stairs to the sick chamber, whilst the husband sat in the shop. Meantime, some others who came on the same errand were also sitting in the shop. *There is no hall door* or other way of entrance to the house but *through the shop.* The police came in, and peremptorily ordered all to leave the house. The man from across the street remonstrated, alleging, truly, that his wife was up stairs, and that he wished to escort her home, but the policeman insisted, and hot words ensued, but no menace whatever passed. At the petty sessions yesterday, the parties so ejected peremptorily by the police-constable were obliged to give security, being charged with obstructing the police in the execution of their duty.

"Now, the constable did not pretend to suspect that any drinking in the shop at that illegal hour was contemplated, as Purcell is too respectable a man to violate the law in that respect. I therefore beg to ask, seeing that the shop in this case was the entrance, and the only one, to the house, whether the police sergeant was entitled to order out Mr. Purcell's visitors—2nd whether the Police, as has been sometimes done by them, have authority to order the light to be put out in the shop, and the door of the shop to be closed, in the case where there is no other door of *entrance* to the *house* but through the shop, and where the publican is known to be a highly respectable man, and a strict observer of the regulations sanctioned by law."

"A line on the subject would greatly oblige your obedient servant,

MICHAEL FITZGERALD, P.P. Rathkeale.

"Bernard Brady, Esq."

The President condemned the interference of the police, and considered the letter of Mr. Fitzgerald as deserving of particular attention.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Vincent Scully, M.P., entered the room, and was received with applause.

The President moved that the secretary be instructed to communicate with the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, informing him that they were not obliged to keep their houses closed from 9 o'clock on Saturday night to 9 o'clock on Monday morning.

Mr. Martin Bourke seconded the motion. Carried.

Mr. Scully said he had called upon the society in order to express his thanks for the kind manner in which his name had ever been mentioned by them. He observed there was a motion about the amending of a certain Act connected with the spirit trade, and wished to state that that amendment could not possibly be carried single-handed through Parliament.

After some further observations had passed between the members and Mr. Scully, he withdrew, and the meeting separated.

CITY OF DUBLIN REVISION COURT.

In Mr. O'Hara's court yesterday, the day was occupied considering freemen's claims, and those of rated occupiers in Arran-quay Ward. No objection of importance was raised. In Mr. Shaw's court the claims of the rated occupiers in the Donnybrook electoral division were under consideration, and will be continued this day, and, perhaps, longer, as this district is very large and populous.

CONTEMPT THE BEST WEAPON TO PUNISH FOOLS.—"Cuffy, why don't you kick that dog?" "What am de use of kicking every cur that snarls at you? Don't you know dat am de way he wants you to bring him into [illegible]

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

ABERDEEN, SEPT. 19.

SECTION E.—Geography and Ethnology.

President—Admiral Sir J. C. Ross.

Dr. Norton Shaw read notes on the Lower Danube, by Major Stokes, R.E., having reference to the current, banks, and bars of that river.

Mr. Cull then read a memorandum, by the British Consul, of an earthquake at Erzeroum, detailing the nature and extent of the devastation caused by it.

Professor Geddes of King's College, read a very interesting paper by the British Consul Freeman, descriptive of Ghadames, situated in the northerly part of the Sahara. The oasis of Ghadames is of an oblong form, and scarcely ten miles in circumference, being situated in a slight depression in the surrounding desert, in about 9 deg. 20 min. E. long, and 30 deg. 10 min. N. lat. Its history is involved in great obscurity, but from its central position there can be no doubt that ever since the hot spring has supplied the settlers with water, and commercial intercourse has been kept up between the coast and the interior of Africa, this town has existed. It was a colony of the Romans, and on the decline of their empire was probably inhabited by a mixed race of the old colonists. Berbers and negroes from the interior, until the spreading of the powerful Saracenic tribes in the 3rd and 4th centuries of the Hejira, at which period the natives probably embraced Mahometanism, and admitted a new element, the Arab, into their already mixed population. The town is situate in the midst, or rather to the southern side of the basis, and from the character of its buildings may at once be inferred the intense heat that prevails in the summer months, the houses being built of sun-dried mud. In the centre of the town is the Ain, or spring of hot water. This is a large quadrangular basin, about 70 feet long and 50 broad, which is shallow towards the sides, and deepens rapidly to the centre, where from a sandy bottom a copious supply of water bubbles up at a temperature of 90 deg. Fahrenheit. There are outlets at the four corners communicating with the ducts which convey the water to the gardens. The price of the water is regulated by what is a "laddoos," which is nothing more than a tin pot with a hole in the bottom, and which takes about two minutes and a-half to empty itself, according to the size and requirements of the gardens of the inhabitants. The inhabitants are a mixed race, and in appearance even do not resemble the Arabs and Moors, and their language is entirely different from the Arabic, being a branch of the original of the Berber tongue, and bearing the closest affinity to the language of the Towarek, if it be not, indeed, with the exception of some engrafted Arabic terms, almost identical with it. They have the reputation among the Moors of the coast of great learning, which reputation is certainly unmerited. The greater part can read and write a little, but the only use to which they put this knowledge is a limited commercial correspondence. Though indolent at home, they are very enterprising in their commercial pursuits, and besides the Soudan, where the major part of the foreign trade is carried on by them, they are also to be met with in all the principal towns on the coast of Barbary, from Alexandria to Tangier.

SECTION F.—Economic Science and Statistics.

This section was presided over by Colonel W. H. Sykes, M.P.

Mr. J. P. Hennessy, M.P., made some observations on the "Results of the Society of Arts Examination." He attempted to show that the education afforded by institutions such as mechanics' was superior to that given by public schools generally.

Mr. Fawcett denied his conclusions, as deductions from very imperfect statistics, and observed that the examinations had not touched large masses of the population, especially the agricultural portion.

Colonel Sykes, in a very long speech, reviewed the financial history of British India, and contended, on the basis of statistical returns, that although the debt of India had increased until some timid minds had become alarmed at its bulk, the burden of the pressure of interest was less now than it was in 1810. He endeavoured to show that the resources of India were more than sufficient for all the drains that would fall upon them.

The speech gave much satisfaction to a very large audience.

SECTION A.

In this section there were a number of papers read on meteorological subjects.

Sporting Intelligence.

JENKINSTOWN PARK RACES.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21.

Stewards—Viscount St. Lawrence and George Bryan, Esq., Edward J. Maher, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer; Mr. R. J. Hunter, Judge; Mr. Clancy, starter.

Kilkenny and the neighbourhood were all alive on yesterday, to witness the racing at Jenkinstown Park, the seat of George Bryan, Esq. Fortunately the day held up, and the sport, as usual there, was of first-rate character. The Jenkinstown Park Stakes of 200 sovs. has for some time past created great interest, the handicap being a very excellent one. Seventeen started for it, out of the 21 acceptances, and Captain Pack Beresford's Gracchus, piloted by the celebrated English jockey, George Fordham, won cleverly. The Captain pulled off this stake last year with the Tattler. Lord Howth run 1st and 3d for the Dunmore Stakes for 2-year-olds. The day's sport wound up with the Flying Stakes, which Mr. Irwin's Music just won by a head.

The following is a return of the running:—

Trial Stakes of 40 sovs., added to a Sweepstakes of 4 sovs. each, p.p. Red Post, one mile. 3 yrs. old, 7st. 8lb.; 4 yrs. old, 8st. 6lb.; 5, 6, and aged, 8st. 10lb. The winner to be sold for 300*l*. Horses that in 1859 have won no one stake, valued 100*l*., allowed 6lb.; horses entered to be sold for 100*l*., allowed 7lb.; for 50*l*., 14lb.

Mr. Bryan's Precursor by Pyrrhus the First, 6st. 8lb. (Woodhouse)	1
Mr. Bell's Mrs. Stowe, 7st. 5lb. (D. Wynne)	2
Mr. Orford's Katty Flanagan, 6st. 11lb. (J. Murphy)	3

Not placed—Locomotive, 8st. 1lb. (J. Doyle); Marmion, 7st. 12lb. (D. Doyle); Babbler, 6st. 12lb. (Gardiner); Mimosa, 7st. 2lb. (Lynch); Full Cry, 5st. 13lb. (P. Wynne).

Betting 2 to 1 against the winner; 4 to 1 against Babbler; 5 to 1 against Mrs. Stowe; 6 to 1 against Mimosa.

Won easy by a length. The winner was set up to auction, but there was no advance on the selling price.

Dunmore Stakes of 100 sovs., added to a handicap Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each for two years old, T.Y.C. 5 f. 132 yds.

Lord Howth's The Lamb, by Dr. O'Toole, 7st. 7lb. (Pritchard)	1
Captain Goff's Theodore, 8st. (Js. Doyle)	2

The following started, but were not placed:—Lovebird, 8st. 3lb. (Fordham); Ariadne, filly, 8st. (Wetherall); Druid, 7st. 12lb. (Conolly); Tony Lumpkin, 7st. 2lb. (Adams); Tit Bit, 6st. 2lb. (D. Wynne); f. by Bandy Magpie, 6st. 6lb. (Lynch).

Betting—2 to 1 against Lovebird; 4 to 1 against Bandy filly; 5 to 1 against Lord Howth's two; 6 to 1 against Tit Bit; 8 to 1 against Theodore.

A capital start was effected, with the exception of Druid, who turned round, when the flag fell. Lord Howth's pair and Theodore had the race to themselves. The Lamb winning by a length, half a length separating second and third.

The Corinthians of 30 sovs., added to a Sweepstakes of 4 sovs. each, p.p. Gentlemen Riders. Striped Post. The winner to be sold for £75. Three yrs. old, 11st.; 4 yrs. old, 12st.; 5 yrs. old, 12st. 5lbs.; 6 yrs. old, and aged, 12st. 7lbs. Horses entered to be sold for £50, allowed 7lbs.; for £25, 16lbs. Horses that in 1859 have not won stakes, to the amount of £50, allowed 7lbs.

Mr. Orord's Katty Flanagan, by Kingfisher, 10st. 9lb. (Mr. Sherlock)	1
Captain Bernard's The Baker, 11st. 9lb. (Mr. Dixon)	2
Mr. Dobbyn's Advent, 11st. 11lb. (Mr. W. Long)	3

Even on Katty Flanagan. Won in a canter.

Jenkinstown Park Stakes of 200 sovs., added to a Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each. 5 sovs. forfeit. 2nd horse to save his stake. White Post. Two miles.

Captain Pack Beresford's Gracchus, by Nuominster, 3 years, 7st. 9lb. (Fordham)	1
Mr. Courtney's Tomboy, 5st. 13lb. (D. Wynne)	2
Mr. Irwin's Garibaldi, 6st. 7lb. (Lynch)	3

Not placed—Rogerthorpe, 9st. 2lb. (J. Wynne); Barfleur, 7st. 12lb. (James Doyle); Daniel, 7st. 10lb. (E. Harrison); Frailty, 7st. 9lb. (P. Murphy); Indian Queen, 7st. 3lb. (Lynch); Jessy, 7st. 2lb. (Pritchard); Hibernia, 7st. (Gardiner); Companion, 6st. 4lb., (Wetherall); Erle Percy, 6st. 3lb. (Woodhouse); b g by Mickey Free, 6st. 2lb., (English); Knight of the Blaze, 6st. (P. Wynne); Willy Reilly, 5st. 12lb. (D. Wynne, junior); Aferin, 5st. 10lb. (Gannon); Celia, 5st. 6lb. (Holland.)

Betting—4 to 1 against the winner; 5 to 1 each against Garibaldi and Frailty; 7 to 1 against Companion; 10 to 1 against any other.

Erle Percy cut out the work for his stable companion, Gracchus, for the first mile and a half, when the latter drew to the front with Tomboy; a slashing race ensued between the two, Gracchus winning closely by a length.

Flying Stakes of 2 sovs. each, 25 sovs. added. Black Post. Half-a-mile. Winner to be sold for £100; 2 yr. olds, 6st. 10lb.; 3 yrs., 8st. 7lb.; 4 yrs., 9st. 0lb.; 5, 6, and aged, 9st. 7lbs.

Mr. Irwin's Music (Lynch)	1
Mr. Cockin's Babbler (Fordham)	2
Mr. Harrison's Fairy (Brennan)	3

Won by a head.

TO ALL WHO ARE SUFFERING FROM ILL-ADAPTED ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. O'DUFFY, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, may be consulted free on his painless method of adapting Artificial Teeth, which has given so much satisfaction for the last seven years, during six of which be solely designed and personally executed for Mr. Doherty, Surgeon Dentist to St. Vincent's Hospital, every case, from a single tooth to a complete set, from the year 1852 to 1858. Therefore, Mr. O'Duffy trusts his long experience in all branches of his profession will entitle him to the confidence of the public.—Mr. O'DUFFY, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, 75, DAME-STREET, opposite the Lower Castle-yard. At home from Nine till Six. Fee for operation from 2s. 6d.

TEETH.—MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET, (Brother and Successor to the late John Egar), continues to supply the loss of Teeth by the application of Gutta Percha to the most tender Gums, without the extraction of Stumps or any painful operation whatever. They adhere closely to the Gums, have no unnecessary ligatures, and perform with comfort the functions of the natural teeth, which in appearance they accurately resemble.

A Single Artificial Tooth, from	£0 5 0
A Complete Set, with Gold Springs, from	5 5 0
Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement,	0 5 0

MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST,
16, SUFFOLK-STREET,
(One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin.
At Home from Nine till Six.

Mr. W Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name

ROYAL MUNIFICENCE.—The Queen has promised to give a donation of one hundred guineas towards paying off the debt of the Royal Botanic Institution of Glasgow.

Foreign Intelligence.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, MONDAY.—The *Moniteur* of this morning contains an address, written by the Minister of the Interior, to the different prefects in France. The intention of this note may be summed up in one of its own paragraphs—"The Government does not demand better than to see its authority enlightened by free discussion, but it will never permit society to be troubled by culpable excitement, or by hostile passions." A celebrated review likens the position of the Paris press to that of Gulliver in the hands of the giant. "He took me," said Gulliver, "by the middle of the body, between his finger and thumb, and raised me to a great height, that he might observe me nearer. I divined his intentions, and I resolved not to make any resistance, whilst he held me in the air at 60 feet from the ground, although he pinched my sides horridly, fearing that I might slip away from him. All that I dared to do was to lift up my eyes to heaven, to join my hands together in a suppliant posture, and to murmur a few humble words, conformable to [illegible] position in which I found myself, for I feared at each instant that he would crush me as we ordinarily [illegible] crush little *animals* that displease us."

The giant is now goin[illegible] the pressure of his thu[illegible] to relax his grasp, and take [illegible] off the lungs of this small animal, who is to be f[illegible] except to do evil—to stir up sedition, and excite [illegible] Government [illegible] evil passions. The Emperor feels his [illegible] strong enough to have its acts criticised, but not maligned.

They talk about sending out a force of 10,000 men to China, to avenge the Peiho affair, in conjunction with England; and the French, whose ideas are always so lively, already talk of the great benefit that would accrue to China from the march through that country of a few Zouave battalions, with their liberal notions, &c.

The conferences at Zurich may be likened to a candle placed under a bushel—the plenipotentiaries may be doing their work, but as yet very little light has escaped. The fact is, I think that the machinery does not work, and never will; there is a constant waiting for instructions that bodes no good. The points at issue are these:—The frontiers; the debt of Lombardy; the denomination of the King of Sardinia; the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera; the Iron Crown, and the restoration of the princes. France takes up a neutral position, and acts as conciliator, but finds that there is too great a distance between Austria and Piedmont for them to come together. Austria suspects France and Piedmont are acting together; Piedmont that Napoleon and Francis Joseph have some secret understanding. These suspicions render business still more difficult, and odd as it may appear, the only question as yet settled is that both Austria and Sardinia shall have the right of granting the order of the Iron Crown, which crown Austria very foolishly refused to give up. If Austria asks to keep the fortresses, Sardinia replies that without them Lombardy would be useless, as always open to attack, and she offers to purchase both them and Venetia. Austria then demands the debt, and Sardinia says, "If you don't give up the fortresses, that 700,000,000 will be wanted to build others; we cannot yield to you on both points; besides which, you carried off all the public money you could lay hold of." With regard to the Duchies, there is the same wide difference of opinion, and I think that here Austria is being duped, and for this reason:—Count Arese went to Louis Napoleon for instructions; he returned to Turin on Friday, and on Saturday Victor Emmanuel received the deputation from Tuscany, and answered in a way which leaves little doubt as to the real views of the French Government. What Count Walewski writes, and what the Emperor intends to do, are two very different affairs. It then comes to the turn of Sardinia to ask, and her representative claims for his master the Iron Crown aforesaid, and the title of the King of High, or Upper Italy. Both these demands are stoutly refused by Austria, because she has run away with the crown, and because Venetia is a province of Upper Italy which Victor Emmanuel may fish for. It is all in vain for poor Baron Bourqueney to try and reconcile these differences, and the sooner the conference merges into a congress the better for all parties concerned.

The following curious letter is in the *Moniteur*:—

"SIR,—My son, aged two months, was carried off whilst in the garden of the Tuileries on the 16th inst., between one and two o'clock. I ask you to come to my aid in this matter, by inserting in your journal the following note:—I promise to pay 10,000 francs to any one who will bring back my child safe and sound, to my house, 50, Rue Jacob, Paris.

"E. HUA." (Judge.)

FRANCE.

PARIS, MONDAY EVENING.—An important Government leader is out in the *Constitutionnel*. It *now* is declared "that France had no fear of a war on the Rhine. Duc de Malakoff had his weather eye open in that quarter, and Napoleon III. did not feel the slightest apprehension while pursuing his uncle's footsteps in North Italy. There are abundant organisations, strength, and resources in the French empire, to face *any* coalition of Europe by land. What would England say to a naval triumph in the Adriatic, had it come off, as it was certain to do? England at the outset seemed to ignore the Italian question altogether. *Now*, that such a question is recognised by all parties, she comes in with a complaint that it has not been solved. Is it nothing to have proclaimed and made good the independence of Italy? The convention at Villafranca was made in the interest of the people, and *not* in any other sense or nonsense. France won't bully Central Italy, nor permit others to bully. Piedmont shall be strong enough to *protect* the peninsula, but not *absorb* it. Naples ought to act as a counterpoise (!) Florence, Parma, and Modena, might regret their ephemeral enthusiasm, and wish to re-become capitals, not dependencies of Turin (*why not Milan also?*). France recognises the fact of the universal feeling, and accepts the national will as declared by the electoral bodies, and acknowledges the calm wisdom of the population."

This is a very serious point admitted by Napoleon III. Not a syllable has yet fallen as to Romagna; and as force is out of the question it is probable that nothing will be done until a new sovereign is elected for Rome. Louis Philippe carried the last election through Rossi; it is superfluous to add who will nominate the next Pope.

From Bavaria we learn that on the 15th the Cathedral of Salzburg was in flames. Unlike that of Salisbury, this was an Italian structure, built by Solari (1640); the archbishop was up to the French Revolution a temporal potentate, like the prelates of Liege, Cologne, Mayence, Osnaburg, Sion in the Valais, and Geneva before Calvin's day. All these mediæval legacies have lapsed long ago, and the principle itself is now contested.

MM. Legouvé, of L'Academie Française, and the historian Henry Martin, leave Paris to-day as a deputation to attend the dirge of Doge Daniel Manin, in the Cathedral of Milan. Monsignor Caccia, bishop *in partibus*, is to officiate; the see is still vacant, as Ballerini, whom Pio gazetted on Austrian presentation the very day of the Magenta victory, which took Milan from Kaiser Franz, is not recognised by the Sovereign of Lombardy, and indeed has resigned.

Nothing is left to *L'Univers* but its old weapon of general abuse, and the nobles as well as merchants of Bologna come in for Billingsgate. The Vice-President of the Romagna Assembly happens to bear a French name (Rodolfo Audinot). The family is long settled in that country, and he sat in the Pope's own Parliament in 1847, but as he is a large cultivator and dealer in hemp, *L'Univers* hopes he may be called on for rope enough to hang all his fellow-deputies.

The railway from Sienna in the direction of Rome has been finished as far as the Tuscan frontier extends, and thus the volcanic summit of Radicofani, over which the old road climbed, is outflanked; but the line stops at the first Papal village, which oddly enough is called *Asina Lunga*: I say oddly, because the road from Florence over Apennine to the Legations enters the Bologna territory at a village called *Scarica l'Asino* (unload the donkey).

All Paris is talking to-day of Judge Hua's infant, stolen from its nurse's arms in the Tuileries garden by a lady who said she was its aunt, and a reward of 10,000 francs is offered by the father in *Les Debats* and *Siecle* for his boy's discovery. The sittings of the court are suspended.—*Correspondent of the Globe.*

FRENCH LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

(From the Moniteur).

The French Minister of the Interior has just addressed to the Prefects the following circular:—

PARIS, SEPT. 18, 1859.—M. le Prefet, by a recent act, which was inspired by a noble sentiment of conciliation, all the journals of Paris and of the departments have been relieved from the warnings with which they had been visited.

In giving this example of his good-will towards the French press, the Emperor has once more proved that the moderation of his policy is equal to the force of his authority; his generous and high prerogative has effaced the rigours which had become necessary in the interest of society.

All the journals at present in existence, and which had been affected by the application of Article 32 of the decree of the 17th February, 1852, thus escape the consequences of the measures they had incurred, and find themselves in the face of this decree in the same position as if it were a new law.

It seems to me, then, to be necessary to refer to its principles, and to explain to you the spirit in which I conceive of its application, so far as the duties devolving on the administration are concerned.

The decree of the 17th February, 1852, is not, as has too often been said, a law for the occasion, born of a social crisis, and which could not be suitable to ordinary *times*. Like all other political laws, this one is no doubt susceptible of ameliorations, the utility of which might appear from experience; but the principles upon which the decree of 1852 is founded are intimately connected with the restoration of authority in France, and with the constitution of the unity of power upon the basis of universal suffrage.

The Emperor's Government is not afraid of the fair discussion of its acts; it is strong enough to fear no attack. Its basis is too wide, its policy is too national, its administration too pure, for falsehood and calumny to take away anything of its moral power. But if it is protected by its incontestable force even against the abuses of liberty, there are considerations, independent of any fear, and derived solely from the public interest, that oblige it not to renounce those legal weapons which, in a great country like France, and under a *régime* that is the most complete expression of the national will, are securities and not restrictions.

The right of displaying and publishing their opinions, which belongs to all Frenchmen, is a conquest of 1789, which cannot be taken away from a people so enlightened as that of France; but this right must not be confounded with the exercise of the liberty of the press by means of periodical journals.

Journals are collective agencies organised within the State, and they have under every *régime* been subjected to special regulations. The State has then its rights and its duties as to exceptional measures of precaution and surveillance for journals, and when it reserves to itself the power of directly repressing their excesses by administrative interposition, it does not restrict liberty of thought, but only employs a method of protecting the interests of society. The employment of this method of protection, which incontestably belongs to it, implies a spirit of great justice, moderation, and firmness.

I will add that in the matter of administrative jurisdiction over the press, a due measure is especially necessary; and I cannot dwell too much upon this point. Because it is the will and the duty of Government not to let the principle of its authority be weakened in its hands, it cannot therefore bring to bear upon liberty of discussion any restrictions except those which are enjoined by respect for the constitution, and by the interests of order, public morality, and religion.

The Government will thus, far from imposing a servile approbation of its acts, always tolerate serious contradictions; it will not confound the right of control with systematic opposition and calculated malevolence. The Government asks no better than to have its authority enlightened by discussion, but it will never permit society to be troubled by guilty incitements and hostile passions.

Finally, M. le Prefet, I rely upon your entire zeal to discharge this part of your functions. In the co-operation which you will have to give me you will equally avoid, on the one hand, that weakness which would allow of licence, and on the other hand that exaggeration by which liberty would be restricted. In this manner you will enter into the Emperor's views and merit his approbation.—Accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

The Minister of the Interior, Duke of PADUA.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND ITALY.

To judge by recent articles from some English journals it might be imagined that a bad feeling had arisen between France and England on the Italian question. We are convinced that no such bad feeling could exist; but the appearance alone of a difference of opinion between the Cabinets of London and Paris would be of a nature to provoke misunderstandings between the two nations, and we think we are performing an act of good policy by explaining ourselves frankly on the subject.

A few months since it was almost denied in England that there was such a thing as an Italian question, and, at all events, it was affirmed that it could only be for France a pretext for intervention in the affairs of the Peninsula. No believe was put in our disinterestedness, and the most personal and ambitious views were attributed to us. Now all is completely changed; it is known beyond a doubt that France does not seek anything for herself. The whole extent and gravity of the question, which had been ignored, is suddenly admitted, and if a reproach is launched against us it is for not having risked everything to resolve it completely.

Whose fault? It is replied—we are not ignorant of it—that we were alarmed without a cause, and that Europe was not really so menacing as she seemed. We must be allowed a certain reserve on this point. We knew, perhaps better than others, what value to attach to diplomatic communications which are brought forward somewhat late against us. But, without reverting to all the causes—causes especially painful—which stopped us on the banks of the Mincio, might we not, for instance, ask England whether she would have seen with pleasure the continuation of our naval operations? Our fleet, master of the Adriatic, was before Venice. All national pride apart, we may say that there also victory awaited us. It is to be supposed that London would have heard without emotion our guns crushing the fortifications of the city of the Doges. Why deny it? There is not in this question the shadow of a reproach. We knew that England was proud and jealous of her great naval power, and it was quite natural that under the circumstances she should be not alarmed, but excited, at a rival glory.

As regards Germany, if France took umbrage at her attitude, and rejected, as she frankly owns, the eventuality of a general war, it was not, let it be clearly understood, because she felt herself too weak to maintain it. Never, in fact, was France so united, so strongly organised as at the present moment; and if she was animated, as has been said, with the desire of renewing her great military triumphs, never was she in a better condition to realise them. While the Emperor, in the plains of Lombardy, followed in the immortal steps of our former victories, the Marshal Duke de Malakoff, on the Rhine, was a man not to allow the prestige of our arms to be sullied.

But what would really have been the result of this new Homeric struggle? The result, whatever it would have been, would evidently have upset the balance of power in Europe. The victory of France as well as the victory of a new coalition would have for ever destroyed that nice preponderance of States which is necessary for the civilisation and liberty of the world. In face of this alternative the Emperor thought it right to halt; he thought that his sovereign responsibility did not justify him in playing such a stake; he respected the independence of Europe, as he means the independence of France to be respected.

Is this the reproach cast upon the preliminaries of Villafranca?

But these preliminaries, it is objected, leave Italy in a position still more precarious and more intolerable than before. In a more precarious position? What! Lombardy, with her population and her riches, has just brought to Piedmont a new accession of strength and influence—and is that nothing? Venetia, with a Government, army, and national laws, is connected to the great country—and is that nothing? The confederation of Italy is accepted in principle by Austria; her independence is henceforth proclaimed—and is all this nothing?

However, it is only with extreme reserve that we wish to complain of these urgent objections of the new friends of Italy. Their sympathies come somewhat late, it is true; but the more exacting they are at the present moment, with the more reason may we be justified in supposing that they will not remain sterile in the future.

England is of opinion that we have not done enough; granted! Let her, then, help us to do the rest. But before we set to work together let us come to a distinct understanding.

Our neighbours have been particularly shocked at the restoration of the Archdukes, to which France offered no opposition at Villafranca. They would have preferred a pure and simple annexation of Parma, Modena, and Tuscany to Piedmont. We certainly understand without difficulty, and entirely share, the especial sympathies inspired by Piedmont and her chivalrous King. Piedmont, it must be owned, has made for herself a separate and glorious position in Europe. She, when all despaired of Italy, still hoped and resolutely raised her standard. She was her latest advocate and her earliest champion, and, placed in the van of the Peninsula, defended it against Austria and against its own weaknesses. But precisely because her part has been grand and disinterested up to the present, and because it has been nobly represented, we must not make her abandon it. Piedmont has been, and still is, the sword of Italy, which she ought to be sufficiently strong to defend, but not to absorb. It concerns her glory, it concerns the safety of Italy, that the mission of national initiation and devotion taken up by the House of Savoy should not change its nature.

This conviction, based on a long series of historical facts which recent events have not been able to change, is founded upon reason. Those who are bent upon the pursuit of an impossible unity either fail to recognise the very genius of Italy, or singularly delude themselves with the perishable results of an ephemeral enthusiasm. We certainly remember the manifestations which have just occurred in the Duchies. We give them credit for sincerity, and bear our testimony to the tranquillity and wisdom of the inhabitants, and think that their wishes should meet with serious attention by the arbitration of Europe. France has declared, and still declares, that the preliminaries of Villafranca were conceived and signed in the interest of the peoples, and that in that sense they must be interpreted. France declared, and still declares, that she will neither forcibly interfere herself nor permit any one else to interfere in the Duchies. At the same time we would suggest that the votes of the annexationists, of which so much has been said, have not perhaps so much value as is attributed to them.

Florence, Parma, and Modena will submit with difficulty, in spite of what is said to the contrary, to become nothing more than the chief towns of a kingdom of which Turin would be the capital; and the Princes who are expelled to-day would be, perhaps, regretted at some future time more or less near. Who can say whether the exiles of to-day would not on the morrow become the representatives of local independence?

But this is not all. It has not been considered that an additional province given to Piedmont destroys the equilibrium so happily established between her and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. What has already taken place in 1848, however, ought not to be forgotten. Is it not possible that the jealous rivalry which caused the Neapolitan troops to retrace their steps may again burst forth? Such an event would be serious, for it would on a second occasion bring with it a complete rupture between the two most powerful States of the Peninsula, and federation would be impossible. Piedmont, it is true, would have increased, but the cause of Italian nationality would run the chance of being compromised.

These considerations, doubtless, must have had great weight at Villafranca in the determinations of the conqueror of Solferino.

They are weighty enough, in our opinion, to occupy all serious minds, or all the real friends of Italy.

Assuredly, England must be now counted in the number of those real friends, and this is what leads us to hope that, better informed, she will add her counsels to ours. United on the bank of the Peiho to chastise, arms in hand, a common injury, let then the two great Western Powers unite also their diplomatic efforts to overcome the last difficulties of the Italian crisis, and bring, if requisite, to the conditions of peace, the modifications reconcileable with the interests and with the honour of the parties concerned. Thanks to such union, the Peninsula will be free from the Alps to the Adriatic.—*The Constitutionnel.*

THE PAPAL STATES.

(From The Times' Correspondent.)

ROME, SEPT. 13.—My last letter gave you intelligence of an interview between Cardinal Antonelli and the Duce de Grammont. The answer of his Holiness to the Duke was precisely that of the Cardinal's. On the separation of the Romagna being proposed, with the condition of an annual tribute being paid in recognition of the sovereignty of the Holy Father, he answered that he neither would nor could dismember the patrimony of the Church. If France and Austria had resolved on not interfering for the defence of the head of the Church, he confided in the providence of God, which would supply the means of reducing his rebellious subjects to their duty, and of keeping the Romans in order, even should the French leave the capital. When his subjects return to their duty, the Holy Father will grant such concessions as he thinks proper, "*di suo prôprio moto*," and not on the moral compulsion of diplomacy, and least of all on that of rebellious subjects. This was the firm and decided will not only of the Pope, but of the Cardinals who were questioned, being six in number, to whom the Pope must submit, just as he did when he granted more liberal reforms, which, as they had been abused, his subjects had lost every right to expect. Consistently with this answer the greatest efforts are being made for bursting into the Romagna.

As many of the Swiss who leave Naples are taken into the service as can be bought, and a Swiss officer is stationed at Marseilles with two others in disguise, who offer high premiums. Neapolitan vessels have been taken up to transport them to Civita Vecchia, and 600 or 700 of those hirelings have already arrived in Rome, where they have presented scandalous examples of want of discipline, driving about the whole day in carriages in a state of drunkenness, and offering the spectacle of every kind of licentiousness. As the shops were well supplied with dresses for the change which takes place in the month of October, these men were quickly clothed in the Papal Swiss uniform, and on being formed into regiments, will be despatched to join the body stationed at Fano, Pesaro, and Ancona, where there are assembled not more than 5,000 or 6,000 men. On the part of the Romagna, however, there are 13,000 or 14,000 men between Rimini and Forli, with 18 cannon of excellent quality, and 500 cavalry. It was reported for many days that the Papal Government had ordered its troops to break into the Romagna. Letters, however, which have just arrived speak of the intense desire of the population to anticipate any such movement, if it only were to relieve the inhabitants of Urbino and Pesaro from the oppression of the Papal Governor, Monsignor Bela. The brutalities and the frauds of this most unworthy prelate, says my correspondent, would be sufficient to doom ten delegates to the galleys under a Government that had any respect for justice. On the contrary, secure of the protection of Antonelli, this man strikes at every one with impunity, and especially at those who are acquainted with his excesses. Of the discontent which these have created he is fully aware, and, besides precautions for defence, has made preparations for flight. His effects are packed and many are already sent out of Pesaro. Moreover, there are two steamers ready to carry off him and many of the first citizens, whom he threatens to take with him as hostages to Acona. Anxious and intimidated under surveillance, they dare not move for fear of consequences. Such is the state of this wretched province in but too feeble colours. Imagine how we all exist, and how we revolt at the idea of a fraternal clerical government. Intelligence of the conditional acceptance of the crown of Tuscany by Victor Emmanuel arrived here on the 6th, and produced a most painful sensation, for it is felt that the delay which must take place before the Great Powers can express any opinion must lead to a state of things which the enemies of liberty desire.

The health of the Pope has considerably improved, and on Monday last the usual receptions were resumed.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION IN PARIS.—The Emperor has decided that a national exhibition of breeding animals, of agricultural produce and instruments, shall take place next year in Paris.

A BARRIER TRICK.—A respectable-looking carriage, drawn by a pair of horses, used to go out at the Barriere de Fontainebleau every afternoon, containing one or two persons, and with a livery servant standing behind; after a drive of a couple of hours, the vehicle would return about dusk, apparently in *statu quo*. The door was opened as usual, the question was asked in due form, and the party pursued their way unmolested. This went on for some time; at length, the perfect immobility of the footman one day struck the searcher; he resolved to observe more closely, and the next day, accordingly, after he had shut the carriage door, he called out to the coachman, whose wont it was to whip up the horses and drive off at a rapid pace—"Halte là cocher!" then turning to the servant he addressed him with, "Et vous, mon brave, n'auriez-*vous*, per hazard, rien a déclarer?" No answer was returned, and not a whisper moved, when the officer thought it time to come to a closer personal acquaintance with this supercilious and dignified official. His astonishment may be conceived when the supposed valet was dismounted and proved to be a tin case, painted and dressed, and containing several dozen bottles of choice wine.—*Realities of Paris Life.*

The *Independance* asserts that England lately proposed through Lord Cowley to supply ships to take out a French force to China, and that the offer either has been or will be declined, the French Government being very glad to take the present opportunity of finding employment for some of the many vessels which it has recently built. Five or six large transports are to be immediately placed at the service of the Chinese expedition. It is not thought that the troops to be sent out will be more than a brigade (five or six thousand men).

The Sardinian Minister of Finance (writes the *Opinione*) has invited the Tuscan Government to expedite the Customs-union with Piedmont, and to report on the practicability of establishing the decimal coinage in Tuscany.

A SEA SERPENT.—The sea snake caught by Captain Taylor, master of the ship British Banner, coiled up to the surface of the sea in latitude 1 deg. 30 min. south, and 87 deg. 10 min. east longitude, has been forwarded to Professor M'Coy, for the Melbourne Museum. It is an exceedingly fine specimen of *Pelamis bicolor*, a venomous and truly pelagic serpent, remarkably distinguished from land snakes by the lateral compression of the posterior part of the body, enabling it to swim like an eel; and as the broad ventral scales used for creeping by terrestrial snakes would be useless, they are replaced by minute ones like those of the back or sides. The reason why they are caught easily when found on the surface of the sea is that, instead of breathing by gills like fishes, they breathe, like the land snakes, by large very long lungs, which, becoming distended with air when the animal comes to the surface to bask in the sun, cannot be quickly enough emptied to enable it to sink or escape when surprised. The specimen has been placed in the case devoted to reptiles of Asia and the Indian Archipelago.—*Australian Mail.*

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.—The St. George's Rifle Corps have been drilling for some time past in the grounds of Burlington House, under the superintendence of Sergeants Moore and Shayer. The convenience of the drill ground is telling very advantageously on the rolls of this corps. The first company is nearly complete, and will shortly submit its officers for the Lord Lieutenant's approval. It is anticipated that several gentlemen of prominent ability and station will put themselves in nomination. The undress uniform is now generally worn, and from its extreme neatness members are enabled to appear in portions of it throughout the day without attracting notice. Mr. Lancaster, the celebrated rifle manufacturer, has undertaken the musketry instruction, so soon as his ground at Shepherd's Bush is ready to receive the members. The Earl of Abingdon, the Lord Lieutenant of Berkshire, is interesting himself in the formation of a corps for Reading. The nucleus of a corps has already been formed in that town, and it is now proposed to form two other companies. A large sum, however, will be required to enable the committee to supply them with uniform, arms, accoutrements, &c., free of charge. About 50 men have joined the Falmouth corps, and the subscriptions have amounted to £240. Special sub-divisions of the Lincolnshire corps are being organised for Spalding and Long Sutton. Eight days' drill will be required every four months, and the expense to each volunteer for uniform and accoutrements is estimated at £4. At Wolverhampton a rifle company has been formed and a requisition presented to the Lord Lieutenant in favour of the appointment of Lieut.-Colonel Vernon to the command of the company. The officers of the Reigate volunteer corps were gazetted on Friday last, the Hon. W. J. Monson as captain commandant, Mr. Francis H. Beaumont as lieutenant, and Mr. Henry S. Samson as ensign. Saturday was the day appointed for the enrolment of members at the Town Hall, when 48 members swore "to defend her Majesty Queen Victoria against all her enemies in Great Britain." The men are drilled every evening from six to seven, and each other morning from half-past six to half-past seven.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.—On Monday evening a crowded meeting of the inhabitants of Woolwich, Plumstead, and Charlton was held at the Town-hall, Woolwich, to consider (in the words of the handbill) what steps should be taken to promote the abolition of the inhuman and un-English system of flogging now practised in the army and navy of this country. The chair was occupied by the Rev. J. Carlisle, LL.D. (Congregational). Letters were read from Mr. Salomons and Mr. Angerstein, the members for Greenwich, the former denouncing corporal punishment, and the latter deeming it necessary; from Mr. Bright, M.P., and from Mr. Bristow, M.P., the last gentleman declaring his intention to the Secretary for War of bringing the whole matter before Parliament. Resolutions denouncing the system of flogging in the army and navy as degrading, immoral, and unworthy of this age of progress and humanity were agreed to, and the thanks of the meeting were voted to the editors of the London daily papers for the public spirit they had evinced by their late strictures on the flogging case at Woolwich. It was finally resolved that a petition to Parliament in favour of the object of the meeting should be forwarded to Mr. Salomons, M.P., for presentation. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE SCHOOLING OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

The martyrs to progress in the Great Eastern—martyrs by fire and water—will not have given up their lives wholly uselessly if we know how to reason rightly. The Great Eastern has not been burnt, as would assuredly have been the case with a wooden craft, and the boiler fire that threw out flames like a volcano was extinguished by the efficient water supply. The tiller ropes that broke were easily replaced by the chains provided by the sagacity of Captain Harrison. How far these chains may be trustworthy we do not know; but the risks in chains are considerable. Every link is composed of a separate piece of bar, which is usually welded by a scarf-joint heated in a coal fire, and therefore there is great risk of an imperfect weld. This might be remedied. We join lead pipes now-a-days not by solder but by melting them together by gaseous flame. We could do the same thing by iron rods, making most probably a sound butt-joint instead of an imperfect scarf-joint. This is one of the things worth verifying. For the sake of security, the smoke funnels of the vessel were surrounded by water-casings, thus to keep cool surfaces. But the surplus heat practically converted these casings or jackets into boilers. These boilers were not provided with sure safety valves to relieve the pressure, and one of them burst and carried away the funnel, the effects of the explosion penetrating into the passengers' saloons and gutting them, fortunately the passengers being absent. Now, the water-casings were right enough, if we remember only that they were a kind of prolongation of the boiler, and should be treated accordingly. But outside the casings there should have been an explosion-proof iron chamber entirely cutting off the steam from the other portions of the vessel. Before the vessel goes to sea again this should be done. It is quite possible to make the passengers *absolutely* safe in such a vessel if rightly constructed, and if the directors look to profit they must make this clear possibility an absolute fact. The passengers should be enabled to turn in to their berths quite certain that they can neither be burnt, nor scalded, nor drowned, nor suffocated. Nothing short of this will or ought to satisfy those who may take passage in the vessel. The sides of every boiler room should form a solid wrought-iron shaft, open or lightly covered at top to a sufficient height to vomit forth the results of any explosion above the heads of those on deck. And exposed as the engineers and stokers must be to boiler casualties, still they should be provided with a wholesome atmosphere to work in by the abundant play of cool air around them. This can be done, and should be insisted on. Let all frippery be dispensed with; passengers will be content with plain white paint in their berths if they know that those who serve them amidst the machinery are in a state of as great comfort and as little risk as may be. The neglect of these things has filled the mouths of fools with matter for exultation, and progress is retarded for a while. But it would be better to put off the sailing of the vessel for any number of months, rather than put to sea with anything left undone that may be done in the way of the most perfect comfort and security. This catastrophe should be regarded as a warning, a source of knowledge how to avoid future catastrophes; as a cause of additional safety to all those who may travel by this vessel, and not as an omen of misfortune. Not by having regard to omens was England made what she is; but by regarding every misfortune as a teaching of something more to be avoided in the future. And the essence of safety against explosions in steam-ships is to remove every obstacle to the upward force of the explosion, and to provide solid iron walls to retain it laterally and downwards. Let this be done, and the Great Eastern will still be the first in the latest phase of ocean transport. If it be not done, she will be a standing menace to passengers that no amount of decoration can overlay.—*Once a Week.*

SACRILEGE IN A LONDON CHURCH.

Robert Dixon, beadle of St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, was placed at the bar of the Westminster Police-court, before Mr. Arnold, charged with robbing the poor-box, under very peculiar circumstances.

For a length of time past complaints have been made by the occupiers of sittings and others attending St. Michael's Church of the losses sustained by them in the sacred edifice. Not only have upwards of 60 church services disappeared, but numberless cloaks, umbrellas gloves, handkerchiefs, pencilcases, scent-bottles, purses and other miscellaneous property belonging to the congregation have been stolen. Sir George Grey and Sir Richard Mayne's pews being broken open to get possession of their books, Smith, of the detective police, was instructed by Sir Richard to take the matter in hand.

Sergeant Smith said that his attention was first called to the case on the 15th of August, and from inquiries made, he was led to suspect the prisoner. Some marked money was placed in the poor-boxes on two subsequent Sundays, and was shortly afterwards stolen. On Saturday he marked other money in the presence of Mr. Meats, one of the churchwardens, and gave it to that gentleman to put in one of the boxes which are placed inside the entrances to the church, and immediately after Divine service on Sunday morning witness concealed himself in the gallery where he could, unobserved, command a perfect view of the box. At about ten minutes past two, the prisoner entered by the north door, and having closed and bolted it after him, shook a money-box at the north entrance; he next came into the body of the church towards the vestry-room, and shook the box at the south door. Having done that, he proceeded to a cupboard, whence he took a chisel, a hammer, a piece of thin wood, and a glue-pot, and taking off his coat and hat, struck a lucifer match and lighted a wax taper which he had with him. He then returned to the box at the south entrance and took some money from it.

The officer produced the box, and exhibited the ingenious mode of operation practised by the prisoner to open it. The front of the box is ornamented and secured with scroll ironwork, which underlaps the bottom; the iron having been cut across at about two inches up, can, by the withdrawal of a small nail, be removed on one side, by which means an interstice can be made between the bottom and front of the box large enough to admit a slip of wood a quarter of an inch thick and thus money in the bottom can be swept out. The prisoner, having taken money in the mode described, applied the wax taper to a portion of the iron work to warm it, and then applying the glue brush, and hammering the bottom again tight, left the box as apparently secure as before.

Witness resumed—Some of the money the prisoner placed in his pocket, and a sixpence, a fourpenny-piece, and three halfpence fell on the floor. After the prisoner had fastened the bottom of the box, witness quietly went from his hiding-place, and had got near the accused before he saw him. Witness then inquired of him by whose authority he had opened the box, when the prisoner, who was very much startled, said he was a fallen man, and implored God's assistance; he admitted his guilt, but begged hard that witness would not say anything about it. On searching him witness found 3s. 2½d., a portion of which was marked.

William Charles Miller, 259 B, proved that he was engaged with Smith, and conveyed prisoner to the station. On his way thither he said he had taken money from the box on both Sunday week and Sunday fortnight. He had done it because, being out of work, he had only £20 a year from his situation at St. Michael's Church to live upon and support his family.

Mr. William Clapham Meats, 4, Chester-square, proved putting the money into the box. Prisoner had held his situation at the church ten years.

Mr. Arnold, in reference to previous losses, asked Mr. Meats whether he had ever had any conversation with the prisoner about them.

Mr. Meats replied that one Sunday a lady informed him she had put half-a-sovereign into one of the boxes, but it could not be found. Witness mentioned the circumstance to the prisoner, who merely said it was a very small coin, and might have dropped down behind the box on the floor; that there must be some mistake about it. On another occasion witness found that money which should have been in the box was gone. Witness was in the habit of going to the boxes every Sunday evening, and finding only some halfpence in one of them, left them there, not thinking it worth while to enter so small a sum in the vestry-book, and when he next visited the box the halfpence were gone.

Mr. Arnold inquired, for the purpose of law, whose money it was prisoner had stolen on Sunday?

Mr. Meats replied that it came from his purse; but, once in the box, money was deemed belonging to the church. The marked money was, however, for detection of the offender, and not a usual offering to the poor.

Prisoner was remanded for a week.

J. B. GOUGH'S ORATIONS.—John B. Gough, Esq., the well-known orator, is a native of Kent. His father was a common soldier, who fought his country's battles in the Peninsular war; was present at Corunna, and witnessed the death of Sir John Moore. Mr. Gough's mother was schoolmistress of Sandgate, and to the teaching of this devoted woman Mr. Gough invariably ascribes all the power he possesses for good. He was born in 1817; when twelve years of age he emigrated to America, and after remaining for two years on a farm in Oneida County, he got permission from his father to learn a trade—that of a bookbinder. His privations in New York were very great, and he fell into the the temptations which surrounded him. After many vicissitudes, he joined a Temperance Society, and from that moment a new life opened up before him. In two years succeeding his reformation, he travelled more than 12,000 miles, delivered 605 lectures, and obtained 31,760 signatures to the temperance pledge. Each day since his first oration in Exeter Hall in August, 1853, his name and fame have been spreading far and wide; and we understand that his engagements usually extend to two years in advance. At the close of Mr. Gough's address on the 17th December, 1858, at the Ipswich Corn Exchange, the Attorney-General of England said—"he was so overwhelmed with the torrent of matchless eloquence in which the meeting had been addressed; eloquence which came direct from the heart, and had been poured forth in such glorious abundance as scarcely ever within his recollection had been equalled; that he could only say, with great sincerity of heart, that to his last day he should remember with admiration and gratitude the address which Mr. Gough had delivered." On another occasion, the Earl of Shaftesbury spoke in terms equally flattering, and we have every reason to believe that Mr. Gough will realise the expectations of his admirers here in this his first visit to Ireland.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the guardians of the above union was held yesterday in the board-room of the Workhouse, North Brunswick-street.

GEORGE THORPE, Esq., in the chair.—

Other guardians present—Mr. Thomas Arkins, Mr. J. Archbold, Capt. Lindsay, D.L. and J.P.; Mr. J. M. Hyndman, Mr. W. Graham, Mr. H. Ingram, Dr. D. F. Brady, Mr. M. Flanagan, Mr. C. C. King, Mr. Thomas Cosgrave, Mr. M. Donohoe, Mr. M. Gavacan, Mr. J. Dodd.

State of the house—Remaining on Saturday, the 10th September, 1,735; admitted during the week, 83; born, 0; discharged during the week, 62; died, 7; remaining on the 17th ult., 1,749.

THE SCHOOLS.

Mr. Hyndman said it was a cheering thing to find that the National Board were giving gratuities to the teachers of the Workhouse schools in the very face of the Inspectors' reports, from which it would appear that the schools in point of proficiency and the instruction given in them, were going to destruction. The fact of the National Board giving those gratuities to the teachers was, in effect, a complete contradiction to the Inspectors' reports.

Mr. Arkins remarked that Mr. Hyndman appeared to be so anxious to find fault with the National Board, for giving those gratuities, that he might desire to hand over the management to the Kildare-street board. With due respect to Mr. Hyndman, he thought he ought to allow the matter to pass without comment.

Captain Lindsay was of opinion that the Inspectors' remarks on the subject of the efficiency or non-efficiency of the schools were merely in reference to the female schools. Their chief ground of complaint appeared to be, that there were only two competent female teachers in the house, to instruct a very large number of girls. It was with a view to try and remedy that state of things that he (Captain Lindsay) endeavoured to obtain remuneration for monitors, a number of whom would stir up the energy of the school, and render the children every day more proficient.

Mr. Flanagan thought it a novel cause of proceeding to find fault with any public body for giving gratuities to their school teachers.

Mr. Hyndman denied any intention of making a charge against the National Board.

The matter then dropped.

Dr. Brady inquired of the chairman if it were the fact that there was at present no competent person to discharge the duties of apothecary in No. 2, dispensary?

The Chairman replied that he believed such was the case. The gentleman who was in the habit of discharging the duties was absent in Cork, but would return in ten days. The place was only vacant since Friday last, but during the apothecary's absence he believed it would be well to appoint some competent person to discharge the duties.

Dr. Brady then moved—That inasmuch as the Dispensary Committee of Management had neglected to report to the board the want of an apothecary to dispense medicines in No. 2, dispensary, that a temporary officer be appointed to discharge such duties, pending the return to town of the regular apothecary."

Mr. Gavacan seconded the motion, which was adopted.

A letter was read from Dr. Menchion, one of the medical officers, complaining that the fact of some boys in the house having sore eyes was not reported to him by the schoolmaster. The doctor saw the boys whose eyes were sore on a Saturday, and having examined them he was of opinion they had been affected for some days previous, and in his letter he complained of the circumstance not having been reported to him.

Captain Lindsay was of opinion the matter should have been mentioned to the doctor, and he thought it would be well to call in the schoolmaster and afford him an opportunity of explaining why he did not mention the circumstances.

The schoolmaster was called into the board-room and explained that one of the boys had injured his eye on the morning the doctor had seen him. A small piece of a blister had got into it, which caused it to become very sore. It was his intention to have mentioned the circumstance to the doctor. The schoolmaster, having explained to the board, retired, and the subject was dropped.

The board, having disposed of the house business, adjourned.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—WEDNESDAY.

ASSAULT.—William Handbridge was directed to pay a fine of 10s., or to be imprisoned for 14 days, for assaulting Police-constable 113 A, while in the discharge of his duty.

A CASE FOR THE REFORMATORY.—A young girl aged about 15 years, named Jane Beatty, was brought up in custody, charged by Elizabeth Connor with stealing two dresses and a petticoat from the latter on the 3rd instant. It appears the prisoner was ward of the prosecutrix, and that for some time back she had been insubordinate and unruly, and on the day mentioned she left the house Lower Kevin-street, taking away the property. She pleaded guilty to the charge, but said she had only taken the clothes for the purpose of pawning them.

The Magistrate directed her to be imprisoned for 14 days, and at the expiration of that period to be confined in the Golden-bridge Reformatory for two years.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—WEDNESDAY.

STEALING.—Michael Reilly, a porter in the Verdon Hotel, Talbot-street, was brought up in custody of Police-constables 7 and 18 G, charged with stealing a vest and two gold pins, the property of a gentleman stopping there. The vest and one of the pins were recovered. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months.

WIFE-BEATING.—Patrick Rourke, labourer, residing in Pill-lane, was brought up by Police-constable 92 D, charged with committing a violent and unprovoked assault upon his wife on Tuesday night. In consequence of the injuries she received, it was deemed prudent to remove her to hospital, where she is still under medical treatment. The prisoner was remanded.

STEALING.—Margaret Kennedy and Patrick Kennedy, mother and son, were brought up by Police-constable Patrick M'Glyn, 23 G, charged with stealing a trousers from the clothing store of Mr. Ganly, Capel-street. The parties were remanded for the present.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A LIVERPOOL ALDERMAN.—Mr. Alderman Chilton died suddenly on Sunday afternoon, at his residence in Bromborough, Cheshire, under the following circumstances. Having attended sacrament at church, he walked home, where he arrived at about five o'clock. Feeling very much exhausted and indisposed, a medical man was called in, who came to the opinion, however, that there was nothing serious in Mr. Chilton's complaint, and left the house. The deceased gentleman apparently recovered from his indisposition, but was afterwards attacked suddenly, and died almost instantaneously. He was about 60 years of age.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT GREENWICH.—On Monday morning, shortly before one o'clock, John Reed, a man in the employ of Mr. Wheatley, omnibus proprietor, of Greenwich, was accidentally killed. The deceased, it appeared, had charge of the midnight omnibus from London to take into the stables at Prince of Orange-lane, near the railway station. In driving into the yard, the woodwork of the doorway being low, it is supposed that he was knocked off the box by his head coming in contact with the place, his lifeless body being afterwards discovered by a fellow-workman. It is only a short time since another man in the employ of Mr. Wheatley received a dangerous scalp wound in a similar manner, from which he happily recovered.

FUNERAL OF MR. BRUNEL.—On Tuesday morning the mortal remains of Isambard Brunel, Esq., were interred in Kensal-green Cemetery. The funeral procession, which was of a private character, left Duke-street, Westminster, the late residence of the deceased, at nine o'clock. The cortege consisted of four mourning coaches, containing the principal relatives of the deceased, and also the following gentlemen, distinguished in engineering science:—Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Field, Mr. Hawkshaw, Mr. Walker, Mr. Kendall, Mr. Charles Manby, and numerous others. Twelve carriages belonging to friends of the deceased followed the procession. The whole of the houses in the immediate vicinity of the deceased's residence, in Duke-street, closed their shops and windows in token of respect. At the cemetery a large number of gentlemen connected with the Society of Civil Engineers, and the profession generally, assembled and followed the procession to the grave.

ACCIDENT AT KENNINGTON.—On Sunday morning, about nine o'clock, a very dreadful accident occurred near Kennington-gate, through one omnibus running into another, and, unfortunately, Mr. William White, of Loughborough Park, Brixton, received severe injuries. The unfortunate gentleman was on the front seat of a Brixton omnibus, which was proceeding to the city; when at Kennington-gate the buckle joining the reins became undone, no doubt owing to its having been improperly fastened, and the horses being very spirited made a dart forward. The driver was unable to hold them in, and the vehicle was consequently dashed with great violence against an Islington omnibus. Mr. White had his leg completely smashed between the two omnibuses, and in an insensible condition was conveyed to the residence of Mr. T. O'Duke, surgeon, close by, but was eventually removed home to his house in Loughborough Park. Very slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT KEEPING.—On the way to Alton Mr. Williams had to pay a steward's bill headed—"He with the large beard." This account requires some explanation. First, as to the title of the debtor, "He with the large beard." The steward, not knowing our names, gave us descriptive designations in his ledger. There were four Englishmen on board who were thus described:—"He with the red beard," "He with the large beard," "He without a beard," and "He with a veil."—*Through Norway with a Knapsack.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—VACCINATION AND TEETHING.—Since the Legislature has rendered vaccination compulsory, and appointed vaccinators to certain districts, skin diseases have been more common. This arises from the great difficulty of avoiding error in the selection of an untainted vesicle. If the lymph be impure, the arm of the little patient becomes too much inflamed, the skin looks unhealthy, and soon peels off, and the scalp, ears, and neck present a mass of sores; when teething commences, all these symptoms are exaggerated. But Holloway's Ointment is a perfect antidote to this disorder. No nursery should be without it.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE FOR THE PAST WEEK.

Another week of broken weather, with heavy showers, has hindered the harvesting of the second crop of grass, much of which is now likely to be spoilt, but generally vegetation has benefited, and the stubbles have become better prepared for the plough. In cases where it has already been used, the alternations have greatly ameliorated the land. Nice rains have also fallen in Holland and Northern Germany, where they were much needed; but, as a considerable quantity of corn was out in the Danubian Principalities, a continuance of the prevalent fine weather was greatly desired.

The wheat trade, in the course of the week, has somewhat recovered tone, more particularly in the country, even with good supplies. In many instances there has been an advance of fully 1s. per quarter on fine samples of new, old generally being held back for better opportunities. The diminution of foreign imports show a dissatisfaction with the state of trade, and yet markets abroad are fairly sustained. France, Belgium, and Holland either note a rise in price, or more firmness in the markets. The same state of things was felt in the Danube; but Odessa, forced up by Neapolitan orders for a time, has become calm. New York, too, has receded from its buoyancy, the Canadian harvest being pretty sure, and universally admitted to be abundant. Should prices in any needy country be attractive, America and Odessa seem likely to be competitors this season. The finer qualities, however, from the Baltic will, most probably, come here, to supply our deficiency in wheat and flour-making properties.

The arrivals off the coast since the 9th September have been 19; 4 of which were wheat and 13 maize, and the business transacted was as follows:—12 cargoes wheat, viz., 4 Berdianski at 43s., 4 Odessa Ghirka at 40s., 4½ do. at 41s., 2 Taganrog Ghirka at 42s. 6d., 1 do. at 42s. 3d., and 1 Egyptian at 29s.; 20 of maize at 25s. 6d. to 29s. per qr.; 6 of barley at 20s. to 23s.; 1 of rye at 25s. 3d.; and 1 of Taganrog oats at 17s. 3d.

The sales of wheat noted last week were 92,821 qrs. at 42s. 9d., against 119,237 qrs. last season. The London averages were 42s. 11d. on 4,656 qrs.

The imports into the principal ports of Great Britain, for the week ending 7th September, in wheat and flour, were 23,944 qrs. The total imports for August last, throughout the United Kingdom, were 304,564 qrs. wheat, and 118,115 cwt. flour.

The country markets were generally well supplied, but not apparently influenced by the dull advices from London, and some farmers declined selling without an advance, in places where no rise was noted. Manchester, Wolverhampton, Birmingham, Boston, Spalding, Market Rasen, Newark, and Daventry, all quoted 1s. per qr. improvement; Gloucester, Bristol, and most other places being firm. Newcastle, Norwich, and some other places were 1s. to 2s. higher.

Liverpool, on Tuesday, was better attended, and found a ready sale for wheat at 2d. per cental advance; new Irish, both red and white, brought 8s. 7d. per cental. New Limerick oats 7s. to 7s. 5d. per cental; tawny 6s. 6d. per cental; new beans 39s. per qr. On Friday there was a further advance of 2d. per cental on wheat, and 6d. to 1s. per sack on flour. Maize was also saleable at 6d. per qr. increase; but barley, oats, beans, and peas were unchanged in value.

In spring corn generally there has been little change, new malting barley being more and more in request.

The Scotch markets have been firm for wheat. Edinburgh was about 1s. per qr. dearer. Glasgow found a retail inquiry occasionally at the same advance. Barley was rather higher. Oats improved 3d. to 6d. per boll, but beans and peas were rather in buyers' favour.

The tone of trade in Ireland was more healthy. Irish wheat at Dublin sold at 6d. to 1s. improvement per brl. Spring corn and maize remaining as before.

Wheat at Cork, both native and foreign, was firm, as well as oats. Barley was 6d. per barrel dearer, and maize improved 2s. 6d per ton.—*Mark-lane Express.*

Fairs.

ENNISCORTHY FAIR, SEPTEMBER 19, 1859.—(From our own Correspondent.)—To-day's fair has been the largest of the season in this town, and being well attended with buyers, a large business was done in every description of stock. It was very gratifying to see so much stir and hear the hum of business once more, after the recent dull and depressed times we have had. Transactions in a large scale were carried on by exporters, principally on two year old and yearling bullocks and heifers. Horses also were numerous of all kinds. A few good stylish colts fetched up to 40 guineas, and heavy farm colts brought from 20 to 25 guineas. Hacks were cheaper; a good one could be had for £15. Springers were dear, averaging from £10 to £18. Dry cows, in condition, from £8 to £13. Two-year-old heifers from £6 to £9. Bullocks of same age a shade lower. Yearlings from £4 to £4 10s., and top ones £5. A great rise in sheep this last month. Hog wedders selling for 25s. lately, easily fetched 31s. and 32s. to-day. Ewes higher too, though not so much. Good breeding ewes brought 42s.; inferior 33s. to 36s. Pigs were scarce and dear. Bacon brought 46s. on foot. Bonhams from 18s. to 22s. On the whole, this fair has been the best for sellers which has been held in this county for these last four months.

SALARY OF THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.—The Lord Mayor has an allowance of about 7,900*l.*; it is generally cited as 8,000*l.*, but is barely so much. It is variable, even to the extent of 1,000*l.* a year, more or less, owing to a portion of it being derived from dues on fruit. His household at the Mansion House consists of 20 gentlemen, and he has a good retinue of servants. He has to provide his own horses, and has to find a carriage and horses for the Lady Mayoress. The expenses of the mayoralty usually exceed the allowance by about 5,000*l.*—*City Press.*

General Garibaldi has, in a generous and impassioned letter, publicly acknowledged his admiring gratitude to the patriotic population of the Italian Tyrol, for the constancy and heroism of their services during the war.

ATHLETIC SPORTS AND EXERCISES, BIRR BARRACKS.—On Friday last, there came off on the parade ground attached to Birr Barracks a number of athletic contests, sports, and races, got up by the officers of the depot battalion quartered in this garrison. A considerable assemblage of civilians from this town and its vicinity was also present. The entire passed off most satisfactorily, and the greatest good-humour and hilarity prevailed.

PAINFUL SUICIDE.—Mr. John Peake, master of the schooner Wensleydale, committed suicide on Saturday morning, at North Shields. He was staying at the house of a Mr. Brown, and had not been well. On Saturday morning Mrs. Brown promised to make him a cup of tea. She shortly afterwards left the room to prepare the tea, the door at the time being half open. On returning in about a quarter of an hour she found it snecked. On opening the door she saw him suspended by the neck by means of a silk handkerchief to one of the bedposts. Medical assistance was promptly obtained, but life was extinct. The jury returned a verdict that "Deceased had destroyed himself in a fit of temporary insanity."

THE "LADLE."—The northern journals relate the following incident, which is said to have occurred in the church of Crathie, on Sunday last, at the conclusion of the service:—"On the announcement from the pulpit of a collection then to be made by the assembled congregation in behalf of the Jewish Mission, the elders proceeded in the usual manner to uplift the contributions for that object, armed with ladles, or wooden boxes, to which are attached handles of seven or eight feet long. These, being diligently pushed along in front of the occupants of each pew, were soon filled and carried off, leaving one collector in the section of the gallery in which was situated the Royal pew, occupied by her Majesty and suite. The ladle was in due course passed along the Royal pew, and, the official striving to reach its farther end and leaning on the door, the sneck suddenly yielding to his weight, gave way, and capsized him head-foremost among the Royal party, couping the boxful of bawbees into the laps of some of the ladies in attendance. This mishap was observed and heard by the majority of the congregation, who had difficulty in restraining their merriment at the circumstance, and the confusion of face manifested by the luckless office-bearer, the feeling being evidently participated in by the august lady herself who witnessed the occurrence."

SCORNING THE CHURCH.—A peculiar custom prevails at Norham, Durham, that if the banns of marriage be thrice published, and the marriage does not take place, the refusing party, whether male or female, pays forty shillings to the vicar, as a penalty for "scorning the Church."

BIRTHS.

Black—September 19, at Frankfort, Rathgar-avenue, the wife of John Evelyn Black, Esq., of a daughter.

Butler—At the Warren, Boyle, County of Roscommon, the wife of A. S. Butler, Esq., of a daughter.

D'Olier—September 17, at Roebuck Cottage, Mount-Anville, the wife of Edward D'Olier, Esq. of a son.

Usher and Lofthouse—At Cottingham, Charles Loftus Tottenham Usher, Captain in the Royal Marines (Light Infantry), to Nora Elizabeth, daughter of Dyas Lofthouse, Esq., of Cottingam.

MARRIAGES.

Close and Wayland—At Dundrum School-house, by the Rev. W. R. Sandys, rector, Burrowes Close, Esq., of Croan House, County of Waterford, to Amy, second daughter of the late Palliser Wayland, Esq., of Knockavella, Supervisor of Excise, in the County Tipperary.

DEATHS.

Boothe—September 18, at Castlecomer, Jonathan Boothe, Esq., of disease of the heart.

Bryan—September 18, at Drumbarris, Lisnaskea, Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Bryan.

Crampton—September 13, at Glastonbury, Somerset, Jane Delicia, wife of Captain Philip H. Crampton, Chief Constable of Shropshire.

Fraser—September 18, of malignant scarlatina, aged 11 years, Olivia Jessy, second daughter of Mr. Alex. G. Fraser, 31, Lower Rutland-street, and granddaughter of the late Lieutenant B.A. Coates, 60th Rifles.

M'Keown—August 8, at Fayette, Mississippi, United States, aged 81 years, Mary, relict of the late Rev. James M'Keown, of Dublin.

Roberts—September 14, of fever, at the Gambia, West Coast of Africa, James Roberts, Esq., Royal Engineer Department.

Swanzy—September 15, at his residence, Mount-street, Samuel Swanzy, Esq., Clerk of the Crown for the County of Cavan for 27 years.

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